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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. The time paid for is printed after the name on each neer, and thus every week subscribers can see when fit teem of subscription expires. Timely attention this on the part of those desirous of renewing will event much annoyance.

AGENTS.

M Lambdin, Hopking Herry Station, town, Her, Campbelle, Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkin

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1865

The managers of the American Bibie Soclety have published a pamphlet in regard to what has been done, and what is desired further to be done to circulate the Scriptures in the Arable language. The Boston Conrier gives an epitome of the pamphlet, and explains that e has been for many years a Syrian Mission nished at Beirut, by the American Board of nissioners for Foreign Missions; and as an important and indeed indispensable instrum or the diffusion of the truths of Christianity , has made provision for the translation of

Holy Scriptures into the Arabic language. als work was begun by the late Dr. Eli Su remarkable man, and has been completed by br. Van Dyck. Bosides these translators, chosen . I yed the best native talent that can be found in the country, to make the translation elegant as faithful, so that it should conform to the 'style of expression and to the highest stan-... of taste in Arabic literature. A still further uarantee to the fidelity of the translation, as ell as to its unsectarian character, is that each

oct of the translation, before being flually r-inted, was submitted to the careful scruting of all the members of the Mission, to interested e cholars of all sects, to other American Baries beside themselves, and to English, on, Scotch, and Irish missionaries of difart of the empire. The highest testimony to fidelity and elegance of this translation is

found in the fact that the British and Foreign Bible Society, a ter an examination of the work scholars in England, rejecting all other are now printing this version, so far as b have permission from the American Bible

Several ed one of the New Testament, in-'nding one wi h vowels, have been issued and ide circulated. An edition of the Psalms, welled, and also of the Pentateuch and Epistle the Hebrews, have been published; and in course of the present winter two editions of entire Bible are expected to appear. The

d of distribution embraces Morocco, Aigiera. , interior Africa, Alexandria, Cairo, Abvsa la, Nubia, Araba, Persia, India, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, and Northern Turkey. all these lands, wherever the Arabic is spoken ersities there may be in

that which King James's ver sion of the B' te has rendered to the Ea-Koran, a work of singular merit in point expressions of the Arabic mind have since been "un. Age has not made it obsolete, and use has given to the carions Arabic-speaking no and trit a regio unity and consistency which they be ug All Mohammedans know " read. T co religion requires them to

ad the Koran. thus every boy is taught to 'nting Arabic - the ordinary way are very inore than ern hundred. It took the

an Mission | erefore appeal to the lib . y of the Auer can Christian public for aid 1 nable them 1 apply the process of electro Scriptures in the Ambie language. They pro pose to electron six editions of the entire ole, in varie sizes, two of the New Tests ment, one of the Psalms, and 'one of the calms and Propiets. The cost of making ctrotype plates for the whole seri ten different forms suggested by the deliars, about one th of the daily expenses of the Govern-

cludes only the making of the plates, and does not provide for a single copy of the finished edition of five t meand copies of each of the the Board of M magers of the American Bible Society have determined to commence at once, five thousand dollars.

The Courier on off needs add nothing of its forth. The appeal of the Bible Society adwe usion of the Gospel of Christ, but to all feel an interest in the elevation of humanity, for the diffu was of Christianity is the eleva tion of humaniv The man who has learned to prefer the Bible to the Koran has made a great step in intel ectual as well as moral and relicious progress lle has become a better has been raised into a higher and purer atm >-

contained in our despatches, encourages the hope of peace. Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of the State conthe Confederate authorities at Richmond, and In support of State negotiations for peace. A coverment, and he boldly declares that, unless the Confederate leaders shull pause in their career, as, he would be justified in starting a new olution." Confederate commissioners havy been refused a hearing at Washington op e ground of the recognition of the Southern tion by appointing commissioners on part of State, whose civil authority and existence ve never been denied. The period is near at d, we trust, which, by the aid of Sherman

the conservative element in her Legislature, .h Carolina wili be enabled to resume her rai relations. The old North State was 1 resperity have been compromised by seces n, and we doubt not that a majority of her ole to-day, if permitted freely to choose destiny, would giadly renew their allegi to the Union. With the utmost reluctance fruits; and now the opportunity we trust on to be offered them of establishing the oid upon their soll. The loyal States are eager

The brave and triumphant veterans & erman are still destined Lee-ward.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1865.

car The escape of Hood from Tennessee with e remnant of an army is not attributed to the owness of General Thomas's movements, or to he efficient service rendered by Forrest with his avalry corps, but to a peculiar incident and a trange mistake. After the defeat of the rebel nost in front of Nashville, orders were given to arsue the ficeing columns, when General nights in succession superintending the disposition of troops, and directing their movements n the battle-field, stretched his exhausted frame upon a cot to obtain a few honrs sleep. The head was heavy, and soon the weary eve sary orders had been Issued to the corps and di vision commanders in relation to the part each was to take in the operations in the morning. But one direction was neglected, and it seems that the General trusted to the good sense of his aids in this matter. They nnderstood his plans, and the duty was so appurent and simple that he deemed it useless to issue any particular orders in regard to it. We refer to his pontoons, which were loaded on wagons in such a manner as to be ready for use whenever such time arrived. He deemed it useless to give instructions in regard to them, for he thought it would be plain to the judgment of the poorest soldier that it was intended that the rain should accompany the main coinmn of the army in the forward movement. This was a ommon-sense view of the matter, but it apmembers of his staff. The General was aroused

om his heavy sleep, and asked by the Adintant whether the pontoon train should move out on Columbia. The General was in a dreamy, half unconscious state at the time, and, with a ing came, and in the early dawn the regiments were formed and the advance commenced. Scueral Thomas, during the day, rode near the head of the column, leaving his staff officers to ward. The roads were heavy, the weather nelement, and the movements difficult and somewhat slow. In the afternoon the General was surprised to learn that the wagons loaded with the pontoons were not accompanying the main column, but were following in the rear of detachment of the army moving down the Shelbyville pike. A messenger was at once started back to rectify the mistake, but, before e caught up with the train and delivered his It had to return to the place of starting in order o get on the Columbia road. The wagons ed but slowly, loaded as they were, and it required nearly two days time for the ponderous train to reach the front of the column. The air grew mild, the snow melted, and the rains continued to fall, flooding the conntry with water and swelling the streams beyond

heir banks. Our army pressed closely upon Hood's rear, and if our poutoons had been np, it is believed that the remnant of his dispirited force would have been crushed at Columbia upon the banks of Duck river. We were forced halt nearly two days at Rutherford's creek, ordinary times an insignificant stream, but now swollen to the size of a respectable river. engaged in crossing his shattered battalions ver Duck river. It was the time to strike crushing blow, but General Thomas was forced to impatiently await the arrival of rained the south bank of Duck river, and rapidly retreated to the Tennessee. The misake was a sad one to us, for the delay occasioned by it insured the escape of the rebel army. It was a peculiar blunder, and one that Gen. Thomas should not be held responsible ciation and fams of expression, the for. He relied upon his staff officers to assist him in superintending the movements of the that fell into the hands of the soldiers. The e same. There are no dialects affecting army, and trusted the direction of minor dewritten Arasic. The Koran has rentails to their judgment. He had not the least troops than they did from those at Fort Lyon, dered to the Austic language a service conception that they were ignorant of the road informed of the grave mistake that had been committed. General Thomas was not expensible for the error, nor should we be too lasty to attach blame to the action of his Adjutant. He, perhaps, felt timid about directing the General before giving orders. He found seperal Thomas asleep, and he may have acpted the half unconscious murmar "Shelling lle" as a rational answer to his question. The mistake was a peculiar one, and, while we excultate Gen. T. from all blame we do not feel justified in censuring any officer attached ve believe, have pever been made public, and conly publish them now in order to show on what a slender thread the fate of an army times hangs. General Thomas achieved a illant victory over the rebel host, and we should feel satisfied with the spoils that he ha- given us, without pausing to find fault with have been. Hood was badly whipped, and he caped from Tennessee with the remusut of an ny. This was due not to his own generalhip, but simply to the execution of a wrong der in the Federal camp. Hood is now enged beyond the Tennessee in reorganizing his

> will have accomplished glorious results, and we will hear from it with Gen. Thomas at its head far from the Tennesgee line. The people of the loyal States may le uselni lesson from the inculcations of the rebel press, by which it is sought to invigorate the failing energies of rebellion The leaders of the South, moved by the painful necessities of their condition, and determined to test every are arging the people to willingly adopt the extreme sacrifices demanded by the immiout to the South, to be realized in secession, are membered now only to tantalize a people naugurated a war whose success was impossie to them, but whose final alternatives were itter ruin or conquest. This fact is at last being realized. The honr of distress has come with which it is met, despite the lack of that patriotic discretion whose promptings should ment which nowrished their life in the bette days of peace. But they are urged to accept anything rather than submission to the lawful rule they threw off in 1861. Every energy of tenance of their perishing eanse. "Let the eccut article, "determine what it needs, and what it can use, and if it be our lands, our louses, our negroes, our horses, our money, urselves, it must have them." Such is the sacrificial spirit sought to be infused into the

hattered and demoralized columns, while Gen.

somes is mustering his forces for a bold and

wing campaign. Before spring shall come

with bulmy breath and early flowers, our army

the highest moral courage from the instru of the enemy. The traitors are taught to devote their lives and all they possess to the sustenance of a causeless and cruel rebellion against a just and munificent government. No of the nation. If, then, traitors can be martyrs to crime, with what unrestrained devotion altar in this hour of her peril! The army and pavy of the Union are struggling against the applacable foe of free, enlightened institutions he heritage of our fathers. The most sacred interests of a hundred generations hence are em he appeal addressed to rebels shall strengther their hearts and perve their arms in the name of their guilty work, it should stir the blood of every patriot freeman, and call forth every element of endurance in this mighty trife for the nation. Away with all croaking about war and its sacrifices. Let the Government determine what it needs and what it can nse, and if it be our lands, our houses, our ne groes, our horses, our money, ourselves, i must have them. Such is the spirit of a heroid

people encumbered by national peril.

It is much to be regretted that a disposiely prevails to make subserviency to partisan views a test of lovalty. The disposi tion is the offspring of malice and narrowness lovalty-support of the National Government Men naturally differ as to the wisdom or efficaev of public measures, but they need not, therefore, be disloyal to the Government itself. The very difference between opinions, properly discussed, may subserve the highest popular interests, resulting in the adoption of the wisest means and ways. Governor Bramiette, in his message to the Legislature, tonches this point

with force and propriety. He says:

The truly loyal men differ as patriots and state-men, not as partisans. The good of country and the success of fight principles of government is the controlling object of the truly loyal man. Self and party bounds the partisan's desires. With the patriot, devotion to country and support of its cause is the test of loyalty. With the partisan, subscribency to party is the test of loyalty. The love of country in the patriot rises like our own proud eagle above the clouds, and bathes in the sualight of truth and liberty; but the affections of the partisan. like the "mousing ow!" seek night and darkness to cover their grovelling flight. How any man voted at our recent elegions did not determine his true character, nor signify the degree of his patriotism; it only determined the character of his judgment upon measures of policy and as to men. None but the partisan seeks to make it a test of loyalty. The patriotic spirm such test as an insult to lovalty, and an outrage upon free government. He is unworthy of trust in any capacity who urges such tests. with force and propriety. He says:

The extract contains the spirit of enlightened patriotism. The distinction drawn between the patriot and partisan is daily witnessed around us, and it is the sonrce of three-fourths of the dissension in our midst. The tyrauny of party the Shelbyville pike, or take the road leading to is the worst despotism on earth. Political toleration of all that does not strike at the fate of the Government itself, would beget harmony yawn-"Shelbyville"-closed his eyes again and among the people and preportionably strengthen was oblivious to everything around him. Morn. the Union cause. The opposite spirit engenders tnal hostility to the cause

Here in Kentneky every effort consistent with he safety of the Government should be exerted to harmonize public sentiment. The asperitles see that the proper trains were brought for- arising from this me'ancholy struggle should be healed, if possible, by the exercise of a liberal spirit in those who control public interests. The State should move on as a unit, sternly battling for the Government of the Union. Kentneky is true: every pulsation of her great heart is pa-We love the cause now staked against a powerful rebellion, and we can make vast sacrifices to maintain it. Therefore let self and party be subordinated to the one true test of loyalty-devotion to country and support of its

The Indian race, in their present condiion, challenge pity from the philanthropic world. Painful necessity has often demanded the severest inflictions upon them at the hands of the whites, yet their misfortunes, as the Arglo-Saxon. With daring revenge, they conront with their primitive bows and arrows the destructive rifle and cannon of a superior race. The recent conduct of Col. Chivingston, commanding United States forces in Colorado, attacking a defenceless Indian viliage and perpetruting wholesale massaere of men, women and children, should excite for those poor creathree the generous pity of the nation, and we are gratified that it is to be subjected to Con-

The massacre is pronounced by Judge Harding, of Colorado, the most cruel that history cords. He says that the "Indians had previously given up their arms; they molested no raveilers; they claimed to be quiet and peaceable; yet they were surprised by a military force coming some two hundred miles for the purpose, at dead of night, and the victims included were men, women, and children. Geo. Dent, son of Col. Dent, was killed, with a number of other halfbreeds that were stopping at the lodges. Not a soul was spared-man, woman, or papoosetroops than they did from those at Fort Lyon,

We know the fiendish treatment to which white women and children in the far West have been subjected by small Iudian bands-enough o bring down the retribution of American solthe toward their feeble race. They have been driven from their old hunting-grounds, and are rapidly diminishing. The conduct of Colonel Chivingston appears to have been as unnecessary as cruel, but his coudemnation should not be rendered without proper testimany from the people of Colorado.

Not many years henca, the Indian race will have been extinguished. They are passing rapidly away before our civilized immigration, tion of Cooper and the poetry of Longfellow In 1850, they were 400,000; in 1855, 350,000 exhibits the decrease in their population of 0,000 every five years. As the white immigration moves Westward, the rath of their diminution is greatly augmented. Let not cruel outchery hasten the extinction of these poor

SEE MENDY .- We have it from good authorty that Sue Mundy is not a female, as is generally believed, but is in reality Jerome Clark, a son of Hector M Clark, of Simpson county, Ky. od cousin to Ilon Beverly L. Clark; also cousin to Taudy Clark, now in the State prison for rabbirg the malls. He is about 22 years of age, of tace beardless and quite handsome, voice soft and feminine-all together making a connterfeit so perfect that even John Morgan, on a certain casion, mistook hlm for a female. He belonged to Morgan's command, and was with him on his raid through Ohio. His first experiment at deception in female attire, was played off upon his commanding General. He was neutiv dressed in Bloomer costume, wore a fancy military cap, containing a wig of female hair, which in long tresses flowed down carelessly over his shonlders. Thus attlred, he was introduced to his chicfiain by some of his comrades in arms as Miss Sue Mundy, who, under the irresistible promptings of patriotism, was earnistly solictons to obta'n a position in his command favorable to the development of her highly Intensified sympathies and prowess in behalf of the ebellion. Morgan, struck with the beauty and eroic bearing of Miss Mundy, at once consentto emoll her, and give her a desirable position. But, on inquiring particularly in refersir." When the merriment resulting from his occessful experiment had subsided. Morgan rearked, 'All right, boys; we will have use for Sue Mundy." It followed that Clark, in the haracter of Sue Mundy, rendered invaluable

The documents accompanying the Govmor's Message, the publication of which will e concluded in our columns to-morrow, emrace matters deeply interesting to the State. They constitute an important chapter in the illstory of Kentucky affairs, and will attract at-

ention throughout the country. The annals of the past furnish no parallel to he record of infamy exposed by the report of be committee sent to investigate affairs in the months was cursed by the maleadministration of Brigadier-General A. E. Painc. The name of Paine will descend in history linked with universal hatred, as the synonyme of all villanies He is the embodiment of human disgrace and anable to present to the country all the facts establishing the dastardly conduct of Paine, destroy, or had not recorded, the evidence of his crimes. Comments have been made in our olumns before on the maleadministration of General Paine, and it was intimated in some It was natural to believe them overdrawn from the extraordinary facts in the case, but the port that it were difficult to exaggerate the

The most popular song now sung in the Confederacy is one of Bellini's gems from Norma. It is entitled "Where are now the

「こうです」と翻答。これで、「まり、ハード·めって」」、「Con か・a

LILLTEN INT. GENERAL -- It is generally beeved that General Scott was the first recipient the honors of this distinguished title. 3nt Washington was appointed by Congress Lieu erant General of the Armies of the United tates. (See New American Cyclopedia, Vol. XVI., page 256). In biography, this work ives the lives of all eminent persons, ancien: and modern, and in history, the principal events

One hundred and thirteen commissioned officers and five surgeons of the rebel army were sent to Fort Delaware yesterday, and five nundred and seventy enlisted men to Camp Chase. Three hundred and sixty-tive enlisted nen will be forwarded to the same camp to-day.

A REVIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT HOG PURCHAS KENTICKY .- We clip the following article om the Frankfort Commonwealth:

The loss sustained by the people of Kens

The loss sustained by the people of Kentneky in the sale of their hogs, caused by the utilitary orders of the officials of the United States, renders a review of the orders and the facts attending their execution necessary for the purpose of their full investigation by the proper authorities, for the due punishment of the guilty, and the prevention of similar wrongs in the fature.

To understand fully the effect and purpose of those orders, it must be borne in mind that hogs when fattened must be sold or killed, or the cost of their continued feeding on high priced corn, will be attended with great loss. In this respect they differ from wheat, corn, and dead provisions, which can be kept without sale at but small expense. It is also well known that hog producers are not prepared for slaughtering and carling their hogs, except on a small scale for family use. The house-room, apparatus, barrels, salt, and skilled workmen alt require preparation and time for arrangement. Hence the ration and time for arrangement. Hence the ast sold the live hogs to the large pork-house of Cinciunati and Louisville, and to one in Lea ngton, and they had no other market. It re nation, and they had no other market. It re-nits from these facts, that if the transportation of hogs to Cincinnati and Louisville is prohibit-d, except by one person, who will out buy at specified price, the fariner is compiled to sell is surplus hags to that person and at that price. This was well known to those from whom the riders emanated, and by whom they were exe-nted.

1st November. Just before that period the military order was suade by Gen. Burbridge, rohlbited all transportation of hogs on rail-is or across the Ohioriver. It was followed he 27th of October, 1864, by an order from Gargond Information, the prochadal of the Arthur Cargond Information the prochadal of the Arthur A n the 27th of October, 1864, by an order from the General informing the people of this State hat the Government desired to purchase their urplus hogs, and that the fair market value could be paid for them, and referring to Major symonds, of the Commissary Department at zonisville, for details in effecting the purchase. Major Symonds at the same time published his regraniue. It consists of dividing the State was filterity, and amounting a Government. programme. It consists of dividing the State into Districts, and appointing a Government Agent in each to purchase the hogs. In addition, however, to these purchasing agents of Major Symonds, the pork-house in Lexington, Jones, Day, & Co., were especially permitted to purchase and slaughter cight thousand hogs, but were not to interfere with the agent of the District, by giving a higher price, or otherwise. At the date of these orders, hogs had an established market price in Cincinuali, and that has become firmer and higher since. That price being over eleven dollars per hundred at Cincinuali, and the adjacent country, and that price varied in proportion to the distance from Cincinnal, and the consequent increased or diminished cost of trausportation. At this price of teu dollars hogs could be freely sold, and sales were actually made and the hogs driven to the railroad at that price, when they were stopped from transportation by hose orders. There would therefore be no question or doubt that ten dollars per hundred noss was the foir market price of hogs at Lexibition. question or doubt that ten dollars per hundred gloss was the fair market price of hogs at Lexington, and in proportion forsionger or shorter distances from the cities of Louisville and Cincionatt. Yet, with these unmistakable facts, and in inter faistication of the promise of the lair market value being paid, Maj. Symonds's agents fixed eight dollars per hundred as the Government price in Favette county, and nine dollars per hundred in Louisville, and with variations for greater or less distances from Louisville. The hundbill of one of these agents fixing these prices is copied below. There being no competing purchaser permitted, the farmers were compelled to lose two dollars ou the hog, or go on for an indefinite time feeding them with go on for an indefinite time feeding them with corn worth five dollars the barrel. The agents were also busy in circulating rumors, that if the hogs were not sold, but killed and cured by the Government at its own price. These rumors re-ceived some confirmation from the speech of Gan Bushridge in Frankfort remored in the Gen. Burbridge in Frankfort, reported in the Commonwealth and other papers, with the ad-ditional information, that whether the farmers

What number of hogs were purchased at those rices of nine dollars in Lonisville, and eight in exinction and vicinity, has not been made public. The firm of Day, Jones, & Co. were mabled under their permit to purchase eight housend hogs. But whether they strictly deveed their orders, prot to overbid the Government agent, may be regarded as dublous. It is very certain the people of Kenincky were very indignant at this bare-faced and hold officery. For other there was unanimity in this state, outside of the few who shared he has pells of the plunder. Their expression of indignation was loud, though at the fine, from peculiar causes the newspaper press gave to acceptate atterance of it. To throw a veil over the robbery, Major Symonds published in the Louisville Journal some cylies to questions put to him on this subject. In one of them he says: "The price I agree to now for hegs when delivered here is fully equivalent to the price paid north of the river. My have and intention is that the farmers shall review as much as if they had sold to regular packton." What price in plain dollars and cents dailor Symonds did actually usy is not stated. rs." What price in plain dollars and cents lajor Symonds did actually pay is not stated for has it been under public." But us the daily noust have paid his agents that amount when delivered in Louisville. But the fautbill of his agent only offered the farmers nine dollars per hundred when delivered in Louisville, when hundred when delivered in Louisville, when parkers did actually pay over eleven dollars in parkers did actually pay over eleven dollars in Lexington, when packers actually contracted to pay ten dollars, and would have freely given that price if permitted to bny. Did Major Symonds know what his agents were offerlug to the farmers when he made that statement? It is hard to believe a man in his position could knowingly be guilty of so gross a falsehood. Yet it is equally difficult to believe that he was ignorant of the pilece given by his agents to the farmers, and that those prices were not fully two dollars per hundred below the Clucinuati rattes.

arts.

About the middle of November, Colonel Kilbeurn, the superior of Major Symonds, appears a have become aware of the wrongs done to Kennicky in this hog swindle. As the only means of effectually righting that wrong, he by orders issued ou the 15th and 175h of November, opened the hog trade to all dealers, and permitted free transportation to market. Hogs at once rose to ten dollars per hundred in the antelior of Keutucky, with plents of dealers to buy at that rate. But justice and truth only prevailed for two days—not long enough to self-year transport a single hog. On the 17th of November, Major Symonds,

a published order, announced that he was

oriver.

e price of hogs was again compulsorily ced. But the ventilation the swindle had ved, compelled Major Symonds and his to be more moderate in their plunder, so far as is known, there was no single in which the fair market price of hogs was by his agents while the restriction lasted. note, with its fairness of profession, and its lignation at the plundering wrong was exle English, and he promised to sweep it clear om the State. Accordingly, on the 27th o ovember, an order of General Burbridge abol-

from the State. Accordingly, on the 27th of November, an order of General Burbridge abolishes all previous orders and restrictions on the high trade. Prices at once rose to their proper standard and have so remained ever since. It is said that only about sixty thousand were purchased by Major Symonds's agents. The sum out of which the farmers were robbed on that number, could not be less than three hundred thousand dollars. The price offered by the sole purchasers permitted in the market, being at least that amount below the fair market value. Has the Government reaped the advantage of that robbers? It is not presumable that it did. The Government thanks no official for swindling or plundering its citizens. The presumption is that the plunder was shared by the Government officials and employes.

The pecuniary loss, however, is a very small matter compared with the indignity to the State. Horse were far more abundant in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois than in Kentucky. Yet Kentucky was singled out for oppression. It amounted to a declaration that she was no longer the equal of her sister States, but should be "a hever of world and a drawer of water" for the other States.

The stain can only be washed away by the

tates.

The stain can only be washed away by the endign punishment of all concerned in the rang. For this purpose a full investigation of I life facts should be demanded.

The orders referred to and the handbill of the comments agent are considerable which is their overnment agent are copied below in their agent time.

A KENTUCKIAN. We omit the orders, as they are well know to a majority of our readers.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

gar The telegraphic synopsis of the speech of Ilon. George Il. Yeaman, on reconstruction and the slavery amendment to the Federai Constitution, published in our columns vesterday. has attracted much consideration, and must give fresh impetus to the cause of cmancipation iu Kentucky. Deep anxiety prevails to see a ball report of Mr. Yeaman's argument, which, as indicated ir the synopsis, was able and comprchensive. A new era is opening in the his: ory of our Commonwealth, produced by the civil war, which, more or less, has affected every interest in the country, and Mr. Yeaman, fully sensible of the duties and necessities of the henr, has met the issues with boidness, franktress, and statesmanship. The popular mind is grasping with additional power and wisdom the ital questions distinguishing the period through are to be overcome, but mighty, irresistible energies will be brought to bear against them. opening up the path to national triumph. Yeaman has exaited himself to a position from which, with an enlightened practical eye, he looks these difficulties in the face. He has sounded the angular points in the transition period now making its enduring impress upon The reconstruction bill reported by Mr. Yea-

ean-short, clear, and single in Its purposeprovides simply that when a civil government republican in form, and compatible with the Union and Constitution, shall be established or administered in any State, such State shall, in Union, and its government gnarauteed; that in establishing such a government, those only shall vote who are entitled according to the law of such State as it existed on the 6th of November, 1860; that no custom of any such State shall prejudice the right to persons entitled thereto by court of competent jurisdiction, and all questions touching such right to freedom and the title to property are remitted to the courts. The whole idea is, that the people in ebellion shall lay down their arms, submit to the lawful anthority of the Federal government and establish loyal State governments consistent with the Coustitution, leaving all disputed matters to the decision of competent courts. The voressed Mr. Yeaman's idea, when he said that all that was necessary to stop the war was for those who made it to lay down their arms and submit to the law.

The abolition of slavery Mr. Yeaman regards as a foregone conclusion, and, looking to his own State, feels that it would be folly and ruin Kentneky to make a stand and a political ight for an institution already condemned by he overwhelming popular voice. In view of or situation, and the inevitable tendency of events incident to the war, it would, unquestionibly, he wise and politic in Kentucky to remove from her limits this effete and burdensome in-stitution of slavery. Kentucky would lead tinly a forlorn hope in laboring to save slavery. when its peculiar friends, who made war in its chalf, now contemplate its speedy overthrow. The rebels themselves are preparing for emanipation, and what could Kentucky accomplish u further upholding slavery? The present Legslature of the State will maturely consider the ubject, and, looking destiny in the face, will naugurate measures directed to its extinction. As soon as the full report of Mr. Yeaman's peech shali reach us, we will give it a place in

First the starry banner, and lay it proudly

away among the archives of a glorious State!

The bright hues have faded, the silken folds

re soiled, rent, and tattered. Yet the flag, to

the eyes of the brave, has lost none of its beau-

The banner is rich with historical honors it is bathed in a sunlight of giories! Years ago it was intrusted to brave hands, and proudhas it flaunted to the breeze, when heavy with the thunders of battle; and in the hour of danger has been the standard around which freemen rallied. The contest raged flercely, and the shock of opposing armies; yet amid the fearul clash, the smoke and din, the banner floated rondly above the heads of men who fought with desperation, and who were not conquered emblem of their bause, they guarded it with calous interest, and scaled its bouor with their lood. A trust, committed to their keeping by fair hands and loval heartsthey were faithful to the charge, and oved their devotion with the sacrifice of ife. War-worn and tattered now, it is more ear to us than before & was first unfurled on the field of danger, and baptized in the fierce storm of battle! Yes, lay it away among peak to future generations how great has been the struggle for freedom, how nobly brave men ave rallied and fought to preserve the life of a nation! It is the bauner of the free-the flag whose every stripe and star is dear to the cause of liberty, whose preservation is a guarantee of he trinmph of the rights of man. A had its irth amid the trying scenes of the Revolution; is identity was established after long years of uffering and bloodshed, and its triumph was he downfall of oppression. Born with Washngton, it will be dear to the people who love cedom while the memory of that noble chieftain remains. Made glorious by the success of a just carse, it will be honored while the spirit of onr nationality exists. Traitors raised their hands against rampled it in the dust-an object of scorn. The insult was not to the flag alone, but to the cause of liberty, the memory of Washington, olding in the birthright of freedom, who were roud of their cause, and regarded every fold their flag as sacred; who were taught lessons of liberty in childhood's hours when a mother with a lullaby; who cherished these memories as holy-the insult was to them and their principles, and they could not stand by and ldly witness an act of sacrilege and wrong, and behold such rash profanity. The lessens of a life and the memory of the heroes of the Revolution could not be forgotten in an honr, and the songs of freedom swelling in their hearts could not be stilled in a moment. The fires smouldering iu their breasts were kindled into a hot, glowing flame, the songs burst forth in giorious peans and, as the notes re-echoed throughout the land, a wave of wild cuthusiasm rolled from East to West, and strong hands and brave hearts ralfied around the flag, responded to the call "to arms," and in oue short month thousands of freemen were marching to avenge the lusult offered by traitor hands. It was then that this tattered flag was intrusted to the keeping of brave men. In the front rank it proudly has been unfurled, and, whether in victory or repulse, it has been a standard sacred to freemen, and around which heroes fought and died. The whistling rifle-bail and the shricking shell have rent its folds, yet it has been npborne, and amid

the angry thunders, the flame of fire, and the clang of steel, no soldier has faltered in its support. Blood and carnage reigned on every side et freemen knew no fear so long as the banner floated in the clouds of smoke to cheer them At Mill Springs it was flaunted in defiance to the rebel banner, and throughout the day it was the emblem of success and victory. The Union forces fought gailantly, and the Confederate host was driven from the field in confusion, leaving among their dead the gifted, misguided the rugged hills our lines bravely charged, when the waters of the Cumberland were freighted with the thunders of Fort Donelson; and, though soiled by blood and torn by many a shell, the flag still proudly advanced with the columns ntil it was planted in triumph upon the strong walls of the fort. At Shiloh, again the starry emblem was unfurled and deluged in smoke and fire. On the evening of the 6th of April the columns were shattered, the line was broken, and gory death reigned on every side, yet the flag was not lowered. The men proved true to the trust. All over the proad field, from where the first stand was made in the morning to the river bank, when night was closing upon the scene, were strewn the mangled and the dead. Yet the living faltered not, nor trailed their banner lows It Kingsport, East Teamssee.

waved as proudly in that dark hour as on the norrow when the divisions advanced, led by the veterans under General Buell. Again the battle raged in all its fury and the long lines surged back and forth like the angry roll of the rmy sea. The foe was heaten and victory perched upon the starry banner. But we read Murfreesboro, Chickamanga, Lookont Monntain, and other names equally historic, and and marked by many a storm. The trust has been faithfully kept. Hostile cannon have thundered in vain. The banner is with history to-day, Tattered, war-worn, bloodstained, it is far more dear and sacred now than when the folds were free from rent and soil. It is crowned with a wealth of honors-is made orious by the weather and the battle-storm, and hallowed by freemeu's blood. Yes, furl the starry emblem, and lav it proudly away among stripe, star, and shred has been consecrated to a holy cause, and is dear to those who revere the memories of the past, are proud of the glories of the present, and look hopefully forward to a bright and happy future for our country. Furl the torn and tattered flag, lay the precions relic carefully by, and the memory of its giorious career will but augment the deep and swelling

thoughts which overpower all others, and con

duct the world at last to freedom.

through the New York papers as to ac early recognition of the Sonthern Confederacy by England and France. Similar marvellous rnmors have been periodically circulated through the country ever since the war began. It is stated now that the military preparations going on in Canada are designed to support Great Britain in the emergency likely to arise from the intervention contemplated in American affairs; and that the recent important articles of the Richmond Examiner and the Sentinel, as to a foreign alliance by the South ir preference to subjugation by Federal arms, were inspired by Lonis Napoleon and put forward to prepare the Sonthern mind for the last bold movement of the Confederate leaders. The Confederacy, it is argued, has reached a desperate strait; recent events have demonstrated the inability of the South to achieve her independence alone, and rather than witness the Union's restoration by force of arms, England and France, bave determined to interpose. The Confederate States have already offered themselves as Colonies to England and France, or, at least, have asked those powers to assume a protect torate over them, and, it is said, notice will be given, after the 4th of March, that England and France recognize Mr. Lincoln as President only of such States as are represented in the Electoral College, which will be tantamount to a recognition of Confederate independence. A nore foolish story than this never obtained currency: England and France know full well the disastrous result to them which would inevitably follow intervention by them in our domestic struggle. Their commerce would be swept from the sea by our invincible navv. Least of all would they now assume the responsibility of interference when the waning fortnues of rebeilion indicate its early ppression. The story originated, we donbt not, in the brain of rebel emissaries on Canadian soil, seeking to conuteract the influence of the gloomy articles lately produced by the Richmond press. The statemanship of Europe is too sagacious, as well as too selfish, to nnderake the dangerons experiment of interventiou rom motives of humanity alone-and none other could now occasion the scheme foreshad; shadowed by the rumor. When intelligence of therecent grand achievement of Sherman, and the brilllant victory of Thomas over the legions of Ilood, shall be digested abroad, there wili be whibited in both England and France warmer manifestations of favor toward the United States than have been received since our civil war began. England and France, we may rest assured. will not assume quarrets whie! can end in no

advantage to themselves. John Whitnel, Representative in the Kentucky the residence of his son, Dr. D. T. Whitnel, iu Illinois, ou Thursday, December 29th, after a brief illness of some eight days, in the full possession of all his mental faculties. The deceasad was born in West Tennessee in the year 1791 or 1792. At the breaking out of the last war with Great Britain in 1812, he enlisted as a volunteer in the army of the United States, and Orieans on the ever memorable 8th of January 1815, when that city was attacked by the British gions under Packenham. After performing ail the duties of a true soldier and receiving his discharge, he returned to his native State, and theuce removed to Caldwell county, Ky., where he studied medicine. From thence he removed Calloway county, where he entered with great zeal and success into the practice of his chosen profession. He was also one of Kentucky's most enterprising and thrifty farmers, giving much of his time and attention in the latter part of his life to agricultural pursuits.

One of the most horrible events of modern the depraved and barbarons sentiments ve prevalent in that country. The Japanese mode wholesale destruction of the property of the criminai-his entire honsehold of servants and goods. Recently the Prince of Nagato signed a flag. They tore it from its staff and promise, under a treaty, to pay a stipulated sum of money, which he refused to discharge at the designated time, and, in consequence, one of the Japanese courts has subjected him to the lestroyed, and four hundred and thirty-five ser ants, belonging to him, consigned to a crnel death. The Tycoon and the Mikado, the temporal and spiritual rulers of Japan, sustained the verdict of the court under which this horrible penalty was inflicted. This instance of parbarity has no parallel in modern times, and it seems to us that intereference by Christian nations, to prevent a similar occurrence, would

The idea prevailed several days ago that he mission to Richmond of the Messrs. Blair had failed, and had ended in the comments indulged by the press on its nature and object. The distinguished gentlemen, after going as fir as General Grant's headquarters at City Point, returned to Washington, and it was understood that the General, acting upon the suggestion of Secretary Stanton, had refused them a passage cross his lines. It is stated now from Washington that the senior Blair has gone to Richmond, the obstacles that impeded his former effort having been removed. The real purpose of Mr. Biair is not definitely known, we preume, outside of official circles at Washington It is supposed by some to be the opening up of channels leading to peace; it is stated, also, that a contemplates only the recovery of certain valuable political documents which were renoved from his residence by General Breckinridge during his invasion of Maryland las spring.

REBELS IN ELIZABETHTOWN .- About thirty of Valker Taylor's force entered Elizabethtown resterday afternoon, under a flag of truce, with squad of about ninety negro soldiers, which hey had captured near Big Springs, and deivered them to the officer in command there. The robs were under the command of Captain Jones. The rebel Captain entered into a stipuation with the Federal commander that he hould not be pursued until after a lapse of twelves hours. The rebels left in the direction ol Meade county. The Nashville train was deayed somewhat on this account.

The War Department has in its posseson three hundred and sixty-five flags-battle. State, and regimental-captured from rebels in battle. This, of course, does not incinde all that have fallen into the hands of Union troops. A short time ago the rebels claimed that they

Among the rebei officers forwarded to ort Delaware from this place on Monday were Colonel Richard C. Morgan, 14th Kentucky cavalry; First Lieutenant Francis M. Gordon, 2d Kentucky cavalry, and First Lieutenant Richard A. Spnrr, 8th Kentncky cavalry, all captured at

OFFICERS SHOT BY GUERILLAS, -The followng particulars are given in relation to the shooting of three officers belonging to co regiments by guerillas: Lientenant Fitch, fornerly regimental Quartermaster of the 12th United States colored infantry; Llentenant D. G. Cooke, acting Quartermaster of the same regiment; and Captain Penfield, of the 41th United States colored regiment, while on their way to join their regiments, stopped at a house for supper, while the cars moved a short distance down the road. This was between Franklin and Murfreesboro, Tenn. Just as they were leaving the house, a company of General Forrest's command, under a Captain Harvey, rode np and took them prisoners. After which their captors took from them their money and clothing, and started with the three officers for their camp.

On the next day (Dec. 22d) the three officer. were taken ont by a guard of five men, who shot them down with their revolvers. Lieutenant Cooke and Captain Penfield fell dead at the first fire, Lientenant Fitch received a bali through the right ear, which passed into his head, stunning him, and knocking him senseless. The mnrderers, supposing the officers to be dead, left them. Fitch soon came to his ses, and found his companions dead. He then attempted to crawl away. While making the attempt, a negro approached him, and informed Lientenant F, that he had been sent to nry them (three), but assisted the Lientenant to the house of a widow lady of Union proclivi-The lady did all she could to assist him. While lying there, one of Forrest's men heard of him, and called with the avowed intention of finishing him, but upon being told that Lientenant F. could not live an hour, he went off, remarking that he (Lientenant F.) might live that long, but if he was alive in the morning he wonld klli him.

Upon hearing this Lieut. F. got np, and npon ng furnished with a dress and snn-bonnet by the kind widow, he started, he knew not whither. After proceeding half a mile, and luto the bushes and iald down, hot earing whether he ever rose again or not. While there be heard some one come up behind him, saving, "Hallo, old fellow, how do you do by this Turning round, the Lientenant recognized the man that had th.eatened to finish him. A change had come over his feelings, and not only assisted Lient. F. to his own honse, but furnished him with a revolver. He was rter from the rebel army, and his name is Sam Hendricks. Sam concealed Lient. F. in a otton-lo.t six days, and then sent word to the nion officer in command at Coinmbia of Lient. F.'s condition. The Commander sent a mount ed force of sixty men, armed with Henry rifles, o bring Lient. F. in. He was brought to Co-Inmbia safe, and arrived at Nashville on the 1st inst. The ball is still in his head.

Lientenant Fitch entered the service as a priite in the celebrated 19th Illinois regiment. He was appointed Quartermaster of the 12th United States colored regiment upon its organizution, and last September was appointed brigade Quartermaster of the 12th, 13th, and 14th United States regiments, under command of Coionei C. R. Thompson.

Lieutenant D. Grant Cooke, who was killed. entered the service as a private in the 92d Illiois volunteers, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 12th United States colored regiment, and afterwards made acting Quartermaster. He was twenty-nine years of age. Captain Penfield formerly belonged to the 18th

steamer Florence No. 2 was about landing at Johnson's wood-yard, four miles below Ashport, on the Mississippi, some fifteen or twenty guerillas made their appearance on the shore, just as the line was being sent ont. As soon as the captain and clerk discovered the condition of affairs they sprang into the hold of a barge which the Florence had in tow. Captain Archer Frame was the pilot at the wheel, and as soon as he discovered the guerillas he rang the bell DEATH OF A KENTCERY PATRIOT.-Honorable | tion and he was compelled to back her off. In the meantime the guerillas opened fire upon Legislature from Calloway county, Ky., died at the boat. Some fifteen or more musket and rifle balls striking her, one of which passed through Captain Frame's hat, grazing his scalp. But he remained at his post and brought the

boat off safely, and nobody hurt. In the inception of the war, when Gen-States service, to link his fortunes with the revellion, he addressed a letter to the venerable General Scott, in which he declared he would never draw his sword against the Old Flag, except in defence of Virginia soil. It seems that the events of the war are destined to keep General Lee within the limits of his native State, even should he wish to carry the standbeyond his control, we apprehend, alone enable the rebel chieftain to keep his promise to the gray-haired veteran under whom he once served his country with honor.

JAKE SLY AND THREE OF HIS MEN EXECUTED On Saturday last a Federal scont, sent ont from Clarksville, Tenn., captured south of the Cnmberland river the notorious guerilla Jake Sly and four of his men. Sly has long been a terfor to the country, and the latter years of his life have been one black record of crime and inperado and three of his men on the spot, in retaliation for the murder of Union prisoners. The fourth man was brought into Clarksville as a prisoner.

It was discovered yesterday in the Milita-Prison that the name of Jesse Thorp, a private of the 1st (rebel) Kentncky cavalry, company A, who was captured at Kingsport, Tenn., December, 13, 1864, appears on the last roll of prisoners of war who were received from Nashville. Several members of the 20th Kentncky infantry have recognized him as one Jesse Tillett (his step-father was named Thorp), and that he had taken the oath of allegiance at Frankfort, Ky. He is liable to be hung.

The secessionists started out upon the exeriment of establishing an independent confederacy for the perpetnation of slavery. They propose now to try the experiment of making, on the basis of abolition, a dependency of a Enropean power, independent of the United States. The latter scheme will fail as utterly as the former, for no respectable foreign power will assume the protectorate of the rebel Confederacy.

Morgan, deceased, arrived in Nashville jast Satnrday night as a prisoner of war, having recently been captured by General Stoneman at The oath of allegiance was administ

o more than one hundred deserters la Nashville on Monday, who were permitted to go to MR. BRUNER'S SPEECH .- Below we give the

speech of Mr. Bruner, delivered on taking the chair to preside, over the deliberations of the Kentucky Senate: Gentlemen of the Senate: I return you my sincere acknowledges

for the confidence you have manifested in se-lecting me to preside over your deliberations, it is the more warmly appreciated because it has been bestowed without solicitation. From your intelligence and the long experience of many of you in legislation, I feel assured that you will bear with my errors, and kindly such assistance as will enable me to di the responsible duties of the position to you have assigned me with becoming

this body is informed, is well calculated to create apprehensions and alarm in the mind of every true friend of constitutional liberty. Amid all the dangers that environ our loved Commonwealth, and the wrongs that have been done her and her loyal people, Kentucky has always been, and ever intends to remain true to the old flag, the embiem of the constitutional government of our fathers. Senators, in the work before us in this hour of our country's trial let every emotion of the heart and every effort of the mind be directed to the end that this desolating d be directed to the end that this desolating eition shall pass away, the unity of the na-be preserved, and the glorious old Consti-Washington and his compeers main-

The Dutch Gap canal is an old theme The name has been familiar to the public for everal months. It has been transmitted over the wires, has been given pror reports, and correspondents have dwelt upon the magnitude of the enterprise and duly chroncled the progress of the work. The project originated with General Butler, and it is due to his infinence that the work was undertaken. The construction of the canal was an enter and a project before which a mind possessed of any temerity might well have quailed. It was a work demanding patience, untiring energy, strong physical labor, and no little engineering skill and deep thought. When the canal was commenced high hopes were entertained that the enterprise would prove successful, and from the glowing accounts telegraphed over the country the people were led to believe that the work would be pushed to speedy completion, and glorious results would follow. Weeks and months were numbered with the past, and no new developments being made the people began to grow impatient at the delay, finally losing interest in the construction of the pas sage. Butler persevered in his efforts and details of men were regularly made and placed under General Ludlow, to carry on the work. As the year 1864 began to draw to a close the announcement was made that the canal was nearly completed, and the public again began to manifest an laterest in the matter. On the first of January an attempt was made to open the duct and give the finishing stroke to it by means of the explosion of powder magazines. Six tons of powder were used for this purpose. At 4 o'clock the match was ignited, and the grand explosion took place. The blow-out was not as successful as the sanguine had anticipated it would be. The earth was loosened, but it settled back into the channel, clogging the month, and preventing the flow of water into the canal from the fuses to leave its natural channel, and the canal is necleas. The rebels have planted batteries bearing upon the point, and it will prove a difficult and dangerous matter to dredge the apper portion of the passage. They have comlete possession of points above on the river, and all operations for the present are suspended. s matters look now, the work of our soldiers has been in vain; yet it is to be hoped that the

situation may soon be changed for the better. The construction of the canal has cost a vast amount of labor, time, and thought, and we would very much dislike to believe that the enterprise will nitimately have to be abandoued as a failure. The following description of the canal, farmished by the correspondent of the New York World, will prove of great interest to the reader in this connection:

The rap which is by the river, some forty miles from Richmond, while overland it is disant but tweive, is nothing more nor less than a cortion of a species of peninsula known as harar's island. This peninsula is formed by the extreme tortnousness of the river at this points a bight, traverlage in the extreme torinousness of the river at this point, which, traversing in a circle some seven miles, returns opposite to, and but two hundred yards distant from the point whence it started. This neck of land is the gap, and across it runs the cut, or canal. The idea of constructing a canal at this point, originated with General Batler, who neged many valuable reasons in its support, among others the impassability of the bend by reason of obstructions and heavy batteries which might, so to speak, be flanked by that means; besides, the route by water would be decreased by seven miles. These considerations alone were deemed sufficient to warrant the experiment, and on the 10th day of August last

creased by seven miles. These considerations alone were deemed sufficient to warrant the experiment, and on the 10th day of August last work was commenced, Brigadier-General B C. Ludlow, of General Butler's staff, having sole charge of operations, assisted by Major Peter S. Michle, chief of engineers. The plan adopted by General Ludlow in commencing the work was nearly the same as that adopted for throwing up parallels in front of an enemy's fortideations. The digging details were set to work nader cover of a dealivity, near the lower end of what is now the canal, and dng deep parallel ditches toward the upper end for awhile, throwing the earth in front of them, now the canal and along deep staffel ditches toward the upper end for awhile, throwing the earth in front of them, now every to gnard against the projectiles of the enemy, who occupied many good positions on the surrounding elevations. By degrees they widened and deepened their excavations until wheelbarrows could be introduced; then he dirt was removed where it could in no way until wheelbarrows could be introduced; then the dirt was removed where it could in no way interfere or obstruct operations. Very soon several parallels were merged into one great ditch, divided in the centre by a dam running crasswise, from one side to the other. This dam was left so that in opening the tower end of the conal to the river water rushing in would not deline the working party in the upper portion of the excavation, and who were to dig far below low tide-mark. As the work progressed rails were laid, and whelbarrows superseded by horse and hand cars.

Myanwhille, the enemy, who had been planting mortars of light and heavy caliber under ever of the river banks, began throwing shell with very anmoying effect. The batteries we had erected to engage their cannon proved almost useless against mortar batteries; consequently it was necessary to erect other works, besies numberless bomb-proofs. All the details for this work were made from men placed under General Ludlow's command, and greatly

tads for this work were made from men placed moder General Laddow's command, and greatly decreased his force in the canal, besides this to was found necessary to detail daily about three hundred men for picket duty. This still further decreased his effective working hundred men for picket duty. This still further decreased his effective working force; at times every man would be ordered away to participate in some of the many raids and expeditions made by this army during the fall. All this cansed delay, and has been a source of annoyance to those who were easer to fluish the monster job of digging. The troops first employed were mainly chosen from Pennsylvania regiments, but as the work advanced they were relieved by a squad of colored coldlers, seven hundred of whom did the entire duty for many weeks. The dampness to which they were more or less exposed soon brought fevera among them, and after they were refleved details were made daily, and always from among the colored troops.

Thus months passed away; finally, the lower section having been levelled, water-dredging machines were resorted to to slak it to the requisite depth. Several machines were damaged by the shells of the enemy, and rendered necless. In the apper section, above the dam of which I have spoken no dredger was naed

see to y the shears the cheek, saw to see the dam reverse. In the upper section, above the dam of which I have spoken, no dredger was need to any great extent, as the digging could be then with spades, notwithstanding it was no-cessary to clean out the earth to a distance of titteen feet below the water-mark.

done with spades, notwithstanding it was nocessary to clean out the earth to a distance of fifteen feet below the water-mark.

But there is an end to everything, and there was an end to the digging which had been jushed so vigorously through such a protracted letted. Nothing remained to be done but to remove the bulkhead at the upper end, and the dam which was still across the centre of the caual. To accomplish this, mining was resorted to. In the case of the dam it was a very easy marter, but more work was required at the river barrier. Miners were soon at work; the bulkhead was cut into three pieces, as it were. Streets on a line with the sides were first cut through entirely to the river, and others were similarly cut through the now detached mass, leaving actually only about two-thirds of it subject to the action of the explosion of the nines. The miners, commencing operations, dug from the street, cut through the left side of the bulkhead toward its centre. Having reached about the proper point, they sunk a shaft some eight feet deep, when they mined toward the river—investigation proving they had gone neither deep enough, nor vet mined as far toward the river as was desirable.

To their subterranean work they went again. This time the shaft was sunk some ten feet deeper and a longer gallery cut toward the river. Five magazines, capable of holding six tous of prowder in the augregate, were now constructed, and all was ready for the grand blow-ont, which occurred at 4 o'clock to-day, with the results shready annonneed. I have not stated that the centre dam was blown away some time since, letting in the water sufficiently to fill the canal when the feasibility of opening this cut was surgested, good engineers expressed a fear that the current would not leave its natural channel.

To give anything like an adequate idea of the magnitude of this enterprise or the amount of labor performed, I can only refer the reader to the following dimensions of the canal: Length, live hundred and stry feet, width, one hundre

ffeetnally that he cannot send even his own ight-dranght tngs through.

Yesterday, a prisoner of war by the name Welsh Jones attempted to escape from his confinement. He borrowed an officer's double preasted coat, with officer's straps on the shoulders, and succeeded in passing the inner guards; but when he approached the sentinel at the onter gate he was ordered to halt, and sent back. He was sent here from Rock Island a year since, as a witness in the court-martial of Capt. A. C. Morris, of the 11th Kentucky cavalry, who, it will be recollected, murdered a man named Johnson, In Shelby ville, some time

The Post's Washington special save: The Albany

HON. JAMES GITHRIE. On vesterday, the Kentucky Legislature elected Hon. Jas. Guthrie to the United States Senate for the term which is to commence upon the retiracy of Hon. Laz arus W. Powell from that body. Major-General Rousseau was Mr. Guthrie's competitor in the election. The Senstorial honor could not have been bestowed upon a worthier son of Kenmeky. James Guthrie enjoys a national repr tation for his great good sense and lofty patriotism. He was never else than true to the country. and every public trust yet confided to him has been discharged with marked ability and unim reachable integrity.

The compliment of fifty-six votes cast for Major-General Rousseau was richly deserved By his own valor and fine ability, displayed all through his military career, he has made for bimself an illustrious name, now lastingly en deared to the American people.

THE DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.-The subject of repealing the prohibitory tariff on foreign printing paper is very justly attracting atter on from the press throughout the country. Our Representatives in Congress are required to ac upon the subject, as it has been brought before them in that body. The New York Post comes to us with an able and exhanstive article urging the repeal of the tariff, and we commend it to the consideration of the Kentucky Repre sentatives. The Post argues that the object of a tax laid by the Federal Government. in the sent condition of the country, is to bring money into the treasury in order to defray the eccessary public expenses. A tax laid for any other purpose, a tax which brings nothi the Treasury, and the only effect of which is to ncrease the public burdens, by making some important and necessary article of general cor sumption dear, is simply a piece of wanton legslative cruelty. So far as it goes it is an act of despotic power, exercised by the Govern at the expense of the community at large.

The indirect tax laid by Cougress on printing paper is of this character. I wast nuquestionably laid in the honest expectation that it would oduce some income to the Treasury. brings in nothing. It is a barren measure, except to the paper-makers. It makes printing paper excessively, artificially, nunaturally dear and that is all. No importer can bring printing paper into the market in the face of a duty of twenty ber cent on the value of the commo dity, payable in gold, and accordingly all comtition is excluded. The owners of paper mills in this country, with this advantage over the consumer in their hands, make their own prices for the paper, and defy the grumblers.

It becomes the duty of Congress to interfere In this matter, and protect the people against the paper-makers. The members now see that it operates as a prohibition upon importations and makes the price of printing paper exorbitant. It is for them to act without delay, aunutling a measure which has so disapp their expectations, and by allowing which to remain in force, they make themselves accessory to an act of oppression.

It will not be maintained that the exclu of cheap printing paper from our market is demanded by the public voice, or desired by the community in even the faintest degree. The mader of books, who finds them gr dearer and dearer, does not ask for it. The parent, who finds himself obliged to purchase shool books for his children, and is made to pay three times as much for them as formerly, would rejoice to be relieved from this lnnvenience. The reader of newspapers and periodicals, who is compelled to diminish the mamber of his subscriptions to these publicaone, does not desire that Congress should re fase to repeal a measure which forces him unwillingly to this privation. On the contrary all those classes, and they compromise the whole community, the entire nation would thank Cougress with one voice for so reducing the duty as to make it productive to the Trea ury, and at the same time relieve them from the unnecessary drain which the duty on printing paper makes upon their means

newspapers in Great Britain was repealed, in compliance with the public clamor against it as "tax upon knowledge." The clamor was inst; the etamp duty was in fact, an obstruction to the spread of information; and the obzeal, and constancy, that the Govern found itself obliged to give way, and the duty was repealed. The duty on printing paper, under which the community suffers, is infinitely more unjust and odious than a stamp duty on newspapers. It is not only a tax on knowledge, but a tax on education. It taxes what lu Great Britain was left free. I taxes not merely the communication of news and the discussion of public questions, but It exacts a tribute from the learner in his tender est years, and from the scholar and the man of science in his highest researches. It levies an alms for the beautit of the paper-makers noon the child learning his alphabet. There is not a handbill pasted on the corners of the streets which does not pay tribute.

Worst of all, this tribute does not go into the Treasury. The stamp duty exacted in Great Britain was added to the public income, went to support the Government, and to pay the interest of the national deht. Our duty of printing paper adds nothing to the riches of the public exchanger, but finds its way directly into would it be for the Government If it were a stamp duty, since then the original reason for imposing it would continue in force, and the increase which it would cause in the price of printed matter would go directly into the na

As the tariff of duties on paper now stands it is a cheat, a frand upon the people. "Why are newspapers, pamphlets, and books, and everything printed, so much dearer than formerly?" asked a patriotic customer of his book. seller. "One reason of the high price," the book-celler naturally answers, "is of twenty per cent on imported printing paper, which must be paid in gold, amounting in fact, to more than forty per cent 'Oh, a dnty imposed by the Government to supply its own pressing needs," rejoins the cus tomer. "Well, if the Government needs the noney I will pay the difference cheerlully A little further liquity would satisfy him that this high duty is retained in the tariff not to meet the need of the Government, but to sat isfy the greed of the paper-makers. The tax, therefore, resolves itself into a deception, which if Congress allows it to continue, will be a disgrace to our leadslation.

These are but a part of the considerations favor of the repeal of the tax on printing paper. and we have by no means done with the subject

On Monday last, a Union Convention of embled at N hville, Teunoseec, consisting of delegates from tifty-three counties of the State, the object being to nominate delegates to a State Constitutional Convention to reorganize and reform the State Government. Five hundred and ten delegates are stated to have been present. A proposition embracing sections amendatory to the State Constitution, abolishing slavery, and declaring null and void all legislation hostile to the Federal Government enacted under secession sway, was adopted by the Convention, and is to be submitted to a direct vote of the people. The Constitutional Convention which is to follow will nominate a candidate for Governor and redistrict the State. pr paratory to the election of Representative to

the Legislature and members of Congress This movement in Tennessee will result, we trust, in the early re-establishment of civil government there, as far as shall be practicable under circumstances inseparable from the war. The State will be greatly benefited, be abled thereby to resume her functions as a Comsponwealth and an equal member of the Union More effectual measures can then be adopted for securing the peace and harmony and diguity of the State.

It is no easy matter to reconstruct the broken columns of civil government. It is a task worthy of the most enlightened statesmanship. We hope that the exertions of the best men of Tennessee will be engaged in this great work. Kentucky is deeply interested in the prosperity of her sister. She, too, at no distant period will stand in the ranks of free Commonwealths. and we would have the people of Tennessee link their destiny with hers.

ear Alice Have was taken from the Military Prison yesterday, and the Provost Marshal sent her South. Miss Hays is a young female rebel only fifteen years old.

Major deneral Thomas, who has lately newed his claim upon the nation's gratitule, about to enter pon a field of military e rise worthy of his genla and the valor of his iumphant army. He has driven Hood, brok n nd displifted, from Tennessee, I t there is work enough before his still. The Tonnessue river has become his new lase of operation and thence he will doul tless move southward through Alabama and Mississippi. Selma, tgomery, and Mobile lie before him, and their seizure will give him control of the vast area between the Mississippi and the Savannah rivers. Alabama, of all the rebellions States, alone remains to have her Interior soil pressed by a Federal advance, and ere long her people. as those of Georgia, will look upon the invincible standard of the Union. The march of Sherman through Georgia, novel and hazardous as the undertaking was deemed, met with no uate military resistance-scarcely any; and we doubt that the people of Alabama will oppose Thomas in greater force. The State when vaded will be found to be a shell like Georgia. Millions of cotton bales are said to lie in the field of operations which Thomas is about to enter. His army can be supported, if need be, twelve thousand troops now at Memphis. nd in their sonthward movement General Dana, at Vicksburg, and General Granger, at New Orleans, may combine their respective forces with his. Considerable time must clapse before the shattered columns of Hood can be rganized for service. The rebel leade; lost the larger portion of his artillery, an immense a my train, and about fifteen thousand men in his Tennessee raid, and the remainder of his forces were demoralized by defeat. Thomaswill keep a vigilant eye on him, but we apprehend no serious obstacle from any efforts of his. Hood will be content with temporary ob-The cotton States are startled by recent events

and the imminent future. Sherman and Thomas are terrible names to them. In the beginning of the war, their leaders expressed unquestion ing confidence in their security from invasion. Their fields and homes were to be safe throughout the struggle. Its ravages were to be confined to the border States, whose people reluctantly joined the rebellion. Georgia, Alabama. and Mississippi were thus congratulated by Da. vis and Yancey and Toombs. But the inevitable ress of events has brought retribution upon those who inaugurated this melancholy strife. It were unjust that they should go unpunished. Alexander II. Stephens foresaw the hand of retribution, and in the Georgia Legislature warned them that the "demon of wat," which the act of secession would inevitably invite would des. olate the South. The wasting effects of the war are, indeed, painful to contemplate, yet the nation bids Thomas onward through the very heart of rebellion.

MILITARY ARRESTS IN KENTUCKY .- GOVERNOR Bramlette, in his message to the Legislature, made some spirited comments on the arrests of Col. Frank Wolford, Lient.-Gov. Jacob. and Hon. John B. Huston, and expressed the conviction that the arrests were occasioned by personal malice and partisan political feeling. The Frankfort Commonwealth, a paper devoted to the Administration party during the last Presidential contest, in its last issue, noticing the Governor's message, makes the following remark- upon the subject, which are imbued with much good sense:

The whole subject of arress and pinnsament for political offences is a motivaticate one. In our freedom from civil common has and war, we have never felt the military power, nor has it been exercised toward us. The whole matter of military law is new to our people, both rulers and ruled. So it cannot but be expected that in its exercise there should be error, both in judgment and in action. Besides this, our people ment and in action. Besides this, our have enjoyed such entire freedom to think speak, and act as they pleased, that the slight est curb chafes them. And yet, in the times we we fallen upon, with this terrible rebellion tons everywhere, more speech may become treon, and deserves treason's doom. But in particular cases of which Gov. Bramlette spea we think that he is right. The arrests of C Wolford and Lieutenant-Governor Jacob, seem to have been prompted by replications. a to have been prompted by political ing rather than by zeal for the fare of the Republic, The offences were daspoken in the heat of an exciting politi-It was not long since that the stamp duty on hatever may avail their favorite candi If they uttered treason, or gave such ad-would have sided or encouraged treason, should have been arrested and jumished— the spot, without waiting for the result of the election, and openly, with a publication of the charges. There would then have been no true ground for complaint. The advocacy of the election of Mr. McClellan, or the voting -as we sald before the election-did not constitute treason, nor should any man be called to account for either. The course the President has pursued with regard to both Colonel . Wol-

> that our view of the matter is correct. Congress has ordered an investigation of veneral Banks's Red river campaign, and the country will anticipate with considerable in terest the developments which the report will bring to light. The Red river campaign was a failure—at least it has been very generally denominated such. Conflicting statements, however, have appeared in regard to it. The friends of General Banks assert, in vindication of his military character, that the expedition was undertaken under imperative orders from Washngton, which the General not only disapproved, but against which he emphatically prosted. Before entering upon the task assigned him he predicted that the attempt would be futile, seeing, as he did, the great obstacles which would lie in his way. The fleet of gunboats sert up Red river to co-operate with the land rees was not only useless but highly detrimental, owing to the low stage of water. It was only by lugennity and great perseverance that the feet was kept from the hands of the nemy. The plan of the expedition originated in the War Department, and not with Gen. Banks

Lientenant-Governor Jacob shows

Much eredit is claimed for the General for cetting out, as well as he did, from the serious difficulties that surrounded him, and confidence expressed that the investigation ordered Cougress will add lustre to his military fame. Certainly General Banks, commanding a district so far from Washington as the gulf, should have been given full discretionary power in organizing his campalgns, as he alone could have clearly appreciated the necessities of his situation and the time and means for whipping the rebels. This, however, seems not to have been the case, and he should not, it is urged. be held culpable for a failure which he foresaw would terminate a movement planued against his judgment.

The Richmond papers of the 5th and 6th .. have been received within our lines, and they all contain comments on the prospective nelssion of the Messrs. Blair to Richmond. Great suspicion is expressed. The Messrs. Blair, they say, contemplate a political advantage los the North, while they will be unable to effect anything, for they will propose nothing to facil-ltate peace. The Richmond editors, we incline to this k. should await the development, by the Messis. Blali themselves, of the nature and ob ject of their mission before prononucing their verdict. If there distinguished gentlemen do go to Richmond by authority of our Government to con-ult with the Confederate authorities elative to peace and reunion, they will, we doubt not, speek in a manner worthy of the great cause they shall represent. The rebels ced not fear them, unless they fear to be confronted by the offers of a wise and munificent Government, whose nationality they would detroy. The purpose of the Messrs. Blair, however, has not been authoritatively made known. and, as already stated by us, we presume that ts precise character is understood only in offi

cial circles at Washington. BARRACKS No. 1 .- The receipts of convalesents at the Barracks yesterday amounted to fifty. From Indianapolis two hundred and twenty-six, from Detroit thirty-eight convalescents and four deserters, from St. Louis eighty lovernment employes, from Columbus, Ohio, wenty-nine recruits, and from Springfield, Iil. thirty-six. Thirty-four men for the 13th United ates infantry arrived from Newport Barracks. The receipts of deserters were seven from Indianapolis, five from Cincinnati, and four from exington. The transfers were four hundred and thirty-six to Nashville, fifteen to Lexington, nincteen to Cairo, thirty-ffve to New York city eventeen to Indianapolis, and three to St.

A great number in our community ar nder the impression that the recent order rescinding all military restrictions upon trade n our State included the sale of weapons, powder, &c. For their enlightenment we will state that all orders heretofore issued regarding the sale of arms aud ammunition are still in force, The late order does not juclude these articles and permits are still necessary before they can be purchased.

1; To Calt House is in an . The Legati I structure has succumbed to the rayages of edctroying clement. The fire has don week. The talk of the olougher rile and e of our city, is now a lange, unshapely ma-Nothing but the noised, black, uc.l. erum! lin. walls of the building remain to mak the spot and tower, epulebral like, over the piles of rhit bish and the waste of r iin. For years the Gal Honse has been associated with the name Louisville, and the one was not more widely known than the other. We can gaze upon the heap of ruins only with feelings sadness. Many foud associations were cou ected with the building, but nearly all have een swept away by the ruthless hand of fire. round each room clustered memories dear to the heart, and the corridors and parlors, loug so familiar to the public, seemed like old friends. The famous men of the land have mingled with the throngs in the parlors, trod the halls with stately steps, and wooed sweet sleep upon the towny beds of the rooms. In the spacious dining-saloon hundreds of guests daily gathered round the tables, and the buzz of white-liveried servants, the flashes of merriment, the expressious of sentiment, the sparkle of bright eyes, the wealth of beaming smiles, the reflection of mirrors, the gay decorations, and the murmur of voices, gave an air of enchantment to the place, and made it seem almost like a ision from fairy-land. Who can teil how many conquests have been made beneath the root of the stately building, how often Capid practised his wiles, and how many heart- have surrendered to the god of love! But memories of joyous scenes are not alone associated with the building. Down the halis, with slow and measured tread, have been borne the biers, and in the parlors collined forms of the honored dead have been laid in state. plumed hearse has waited at the door, and unered heads have been bowed in mute respect and sorrow. The news of the destruction of the Galt House, as it spreads throughout the and, will awaken feelings of regret and sadness in the hearts of many of the illustrious sons of America now in the enjoyment of life. In the halls of Congress the news will receive sor more than a passing thought. Gen. Grant in his camp on the James, surrounded by his soldiers. will remember how he moved through the grane old halls and claimed the admiration of the busling throng: Gen. Sherman as he gazes ont upon the placid bosom of the sea for a few moments will forget the present, and hold communion with the past, and around the Galt House will centre many a thought. But why recall names. Thousands will read the news of the destruction of the famous building with feelings of regret. It will awaken old memorie nd straugely blend the past with the present. Black and gaunt-like stand the ruins now, mon-

uments of departed glory. In one short night

the work of destruction was completed. The

flames entiled high, blssed with fory, and then

died out, leaving a waste of desoiation and

heaps of rubbish as a specimen of their handi-

work. We view the blackened walis, and with

old associations thronging the mind, were it

not called unmanly to weep, a tear would gath-

er in the eve, and sadly fall, consecrated to

the past and to the departed glory of the once oud and noble structure. Federal accounts give a new colente the tunes attending the operations of the naval expedition sent up the Roanoke river. The reports furnished by the rebel press prove to have been greatly exaggerated, and in many particuwholly untrue. The expedition did not meet with flattering success, yet it was not attended with the disaster that the Richmone paers tried to make the public believe it was it encountered many serious difficulties, and was forced to return without inflicting any material damage to the Confederate cause. It was first given out that six gunboats, at least, were destroyed. Had this report proved true we might well have regarded the injury sustained by the expedition in the light of a disaster. But such was not the case. It appears that the enricat Otsego and an armed transport the Bazely, were blown up by a torpedo, which was the chief damage suffered by the fleet. The expedition left Plymouth, N. C., on the 2th of December, and proceeded up the Roanoke river. The loss of the Otsego and Bazely occurred at Jame-ville, twelve miles above Plymouth. The rebels have employed much time and ingenulty in placing torpedoes in the river-so as to render navigation dangerous and did not seriously affect the strength of embar rass the operations of the fleet. It warned the commander of the dangers he had to enounter, and taught him the important of proceeding with greater caution. The toredoes were thickly sown, and many of them were taken up to allow the vessels to pass thus endering the progress of the fleet extremely slow. The boats cautionsly felt their way np the stream, until they reached Poplar Point, venty-five miles from the place of starting. Here a formidable battery, manned by rebei gunners; and supported by a strong force of nfantry, confronted them, and they were obliged to come to a stop. For two days the armed boats engaged the battery, but they were mable to effectually silence it. A land force was expected to co-operate with the expedition. but, after awaiting two days for the arrival of the infantry column, the boats were forced to retire from the presence ol the battery and return down the river. Had the land force arrived, the rebel troops supporting the artillery could have been routed and the guns sileneed, which would have permitted the boats to proceed further up the stream and have allowed them to accomplish the objects for which the expedition was organized. The oats returned to Jamesville without further oss, although they were in constant danger from torpedoes. The Otsego and the Bazely were rendered useless to us by the tornedoes. though they were not submerged in the water. On the return of the naval force the damage beats were blown to pieces, so that they might not benefit the rebels. What was the object of the expedition does not appear. It may have been planued for the pprpose of proceeding up the river to Weldon, with the hope of capturing that place and destroying the railroad. If this was the point aimed at, great care should have been taken to have had a land force co-operate with the boats. It could not have been expected that the expedition would be able to reach Weldon, unsupported b column of infantry. No explanation is given

es. By the blundering ineapacity of some one, e expedition, which promised so much, has sulted in a miserable failure. MAJOR WALKER TAYLOR IN A NEW CHARAC TR-HE DECLARES WAR AGAINST GUERN LAS. Breckinridge county is overrnn by guerilla sands, and the cutthroats, nuder the leadership of the black-hearted seoundrels Davidson and Basham, are robbling the people by wholesale, and shorting them down without a show of nercy. Major Walker Taylor is also in the ounty with a portlon of his command, and he as declared war against the cowardly, unprinpled guerilla thieves. Davidson has been restening to pillage the town of Hardinsburg, and the home guards of the place were fearful hat they would be overpowered by the gang of tthroats. A few days ago, Major Taylor sent flag of truce into the place, teuderng his services to protect the town om raids by guerilla bauds. After a brief earley, the citizens accepted the Major's offer, d at last accounts Taylor, with a detachnion f his men, was co-operating with the Home Stard company in guarding the place and pro-cetting it from the depredations of Davidson' muthroats. The Union guards and the rebuil were acting together and living in perfect har nemy. Walker Taylor has vowed vengeance also the guerillas, and threatens to excent every one that falls into his hands. It is indeed sad comment upon affairs when we are o depend upon rebel bands for the prof f Union citizens and towns in our Stat

why the land troops did not co-operate with the

aval force. As the matter now stands, the

corle will not hold somebody entirely blame-

Testimonials expressive of the point gratitude I ave lately beer tendered to Admiral Farragut and Lleutenant General Grant, whose achievements have reflected glory upon the nation. It is now suggested that a similar testimonial be made to that illustrious captain Major-General George II. Thomas, who won at Mill Spring the first victory in the West, which lifted the nation's heart, and whose recent triumph before Nashville closed the series of brilliant deeds that mark the annals of '64. Of all our brave leaders, none more richly deserve such a tribure than General Thomas. Devoted from the beginning to the country's cause, yet nambitious of renown, his career has been marked by great conrage and great deeds, and now his name is enduring. It is suggested that the Chambers of Commerce in Cincinnati and this city initiate the mode in which most fittingly to convey the tribute. y to convey the tribute. Let steps be immedi1 GIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1861.

EF The atmos, here, for some days pa t, in ii ladened with rumors of prace. Our tele graphic columns will be found, this morning nite interesting on the subject. The state ments made bear marks of probability. It is said that the Messrs. Blair, distinguished members of the Republican party, and Geu. Singleton, a prominent ib mocratic politician of Illi nois, have gone to Richmond on a mission devoted to peace. It is announced, also, that the rebel Cougres, in persuance of a resolution adopted by that body, has selected Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, and Alex. II. Stephens, therebel Vice-Presideut, as peace commissioners on the part of the Confederacy. These prominent centlemen it s inferred, are to meet for consultation upon the issues of the war. Messrs, Biair and Singleton are instructed by the authorities at Washington to offer these terms to the rebels, viz: niversal amnesty: the Constitution as it is the Union as it was: and the adoption by the inenggent States of a system of slavery emancipa-

The public eagerly devours all items of news comising the return of peace. The people long to greet the dawn of better days. And st cordially would we welcome reliable inteiligence that proper steps had been taken toward a speedy adjustment of this struggle without shedding another drop of blood. But we fear to trust the rumors now affoat. We do not trust them. When, if ever, our Government shall authorize peace negotiations with the rebels, except through the agency of such men as Grant and Sherman, the news-mongers at Washington will not so quietly be informed of its instructions.

The present situation of the rebellion however, as demonstrated by recent Federal successes, and indicated by the Richmond press, makes plausible the statement that the rebel authorities are ready for negotiation. They appreciate the inevitable failure now plainly seen, if they longer hinge their destiny upon the fortunes of

They have witnessed the decay, one by one, of the hopes which inspired them to inquenente the strife. Foreign intervention in behalf of the South has long since ceased to be looked for as the herald of independence, and, now, the rebeis regard it, when regarding it at all, as the precursor of their own vassalage. King Cotuddenly dropped the sceptre from his nerveess hand; and the very battles they fought to perpetnate slavery were but so many fatal blows at the life of the institution. We doubt not they would gladly capitulate upon the condition of the Union as it was. And they may do so. They have but to lay down their arms, acknowledge the supremacy of the American Luion and o' cy the laws. The loyal people of the North do not desire the humiliation and ruin of the South. They want peace, upon terms compatible with the honor and prosperity of every section. This they will have, whether the returning wisdom of the rebels shall lead them back to their allegiance or the dread alternative remain of achieving peace by war.

If there be anything substantial in the present umors of peace, the country will soon know it. In the meantime we look with confidence to our army and our navy. Our glorious veterans carry an invincible standard, and in the wake of its triumphs law and order will follow

The passport system lately established by order of Secretary Seward along our Northern order is the subject of considerable discussion n both the American and Canadian papers. The passports are required of all who pass to and fro from the States into Canada, and was designed by the Secretary as a safeguard against rel clemissaries, who, like the St. Aiban raiders, seek the protection of the British fing to devise schemes against the peace and security of our own citizens. The Canadian papers regard the passport order as a retaliatory measre originating in motives of revenge, and not n a desire to protect our frontier from rebelcursions. The terms of the order require the sum of six dollars for each passport, one dollar of which goes into the pocket of the American consul and five into the internal revenue of the United States. The Canadians think they should profit by the example of Mr. Seward, and refuse permission to any American going in or coming out of Canada without paying an equal amount to Canadian revenue. The Toronto Globy says:

We have as good an excuse for earrying ant ian as the Government of states have for carrying out theirs. They wish to pievent raids; so do we. They have instituted a passport system for the purpose. Let us follow their example; let us make all the pussports they issue worthless, so turns we are concerned, nutil they have been rised by our agent at an equal charge to that of the United We may just as well make me

ot the business as they Since the month of May last, Canada has eareuded a million of dollars for the protection of her border, all of which is attribued to the disturbances of a few men who have constantly sought to embitter the Canadians against the United States. The Globe says further in the same article from which we have above quoted. But while, we trust, we know what is due from Canada to the United States, we also know from Canada to the United States, we also know what is due from the United States to Canada. We regard the order of Mr. Seward's as uncalled for, nuncessary, and useless; as an attempt to inflict injury on a people who have been true to their engagements, and have kept their faith, as tar as mortal man could do, untarnished. We ask to its repeal; failing which, we recommend Government to take the stand which our honor demands. We are quite prepared to accept all the consequences that may cause, and are better prepared than the blusterers who have so long defied disaster, when no disaster was near. And we tell our American neighbors, that, if it be any object with them at all to defeat the plans of the desperadoes on both sides of the border, who would fain embioli us in war, they will abstain from acts calculated to excite public sentiment against them culated to excite public sentiment against them here. The "Chivalry" were guilty of a large mistake when they made their raid upon St. Albans and robbed the boats on Lake Eric litt Mr. Seward is guilty of a blunder in the promulgation of his uncalled for order. Subit to it, without retaliation, we would no e Republic the "almighty" nation her same her to be.

The Torouto Leader, an able and influential urnal, but which has npheld the Soutbern rebellion from the beginning, urging that "the war against the South is unjust," makes the tollowing temperate but carnest remarks upon

Our neighbors we regard as a people freedom from aggressiveness is to be purchased by a price which we are not willing to pay for it. When they can see their way clear to a war with England, there will be little time lost in picking out a cause for it, as is the beginning of the century. We may as well make up our the century. We may as well make up our minds to this, and be prepared as best we can. There is no use in closing our eves, after the manner of the ostrich, and laneying that all is manner of the ostricl, and fancying that all is semity whilst the cloud is sendding overhead ready to burst upon us. For ourselves, we shall, we trust, do all that caureasonably be expected of British subjects to live on terms of annity with our neighbors; but if this cannot be done without truckling to them, God forbid that we should be found among those who act so basely or that any large number of Canadians should be found so untrue to the stock from which they have descended. We do not write those work bestily. We mean what we save which they have descended. We do not writhlese words hastily. We mean what we say,

We can lot regard the passport order of Seccomplish no good as a means of protection to our frontier, for it will not cheek the crossing of the? who contemplate miscalet. A thousand different disguises will secure their passage. Yet the border is a source of irritation to our neighbors. The provocation is unnecessary and should cease.

Major General Rousseau is entitled to a high position among the noble sons of his native State. He is a true soldier, an honest patriot, and a man endowed with a high order of genius. Kentucky is justly proud of him and though in the contest for Senatorial honors he was defeated, the people of his State love him none the less. Ilad the choice fallen on him, he would have represented the Commonwealth with justness and fairness, and have legislated for her good and the welfare of the common country. As a soldier, he has won many honors, and he will return to the field carrying with him the prayers and the blessings of the people of Kentucky. We commend his terling qualities, respect his candor, and accord to him a high sense of honor and a lofty patriotism. The General has carved a bright history in the past, and he will add new gems to his ourse of glory when his sword shall again be unsheathed at the front among the enemies of

Rumors were enrrent in Frankfort vester day that Gen. Burbridge has been removed from the command of the District of Kentucky, and Gen. Rousseau appointed in he place. Another report says that Gen. Stoneman has received the appointment instead of Rousseau.

The failure of the great maval expelition

two ted importance. It has long been known

av shore, the prevalence of sudden storn

cast-have pentiarly adapted it for a port of

tins kind. The city has been of immen e value

to the rebels, and they have employed much

ime, skill, and labor in fortifying every ap-

proach to it by water. Until the attempt of

Admiral Porter's splendid fleet to reduce the

works of defence and take possession of the

hav and cite was stamped with failure, the people

of the North gave but little attention to the sea-

board towns of North Carolina, and Wilmington

was regarded as a city of no extra importance

But recent operations have presented the city

in a new fight. Its fortifications, thus far, have

proved inpregnable to naval assaults: the name

has grown familiar to the reading public, and

the city is the subject of much speculation and

deep thought. To-day Wilmington is regarded

as second in importance to Richmond, and the

probable causes of our recent failure are widely

discussed. At this time a brief account of the

history, population, and position of the town

may not prove unacceptable to the public.

Compared with many Western and Northern

eities of far greater magnitude, Wilmington

has great claims to antiquity. The Washington

subject, and we quote: "It was founded in the

early part of the last century, and was at first

called Newton, but in 1739 it took its present

name from the Earl of Wilmington, the noble-

man to whom the then Governor of the pro

vince. Gabriel Johnston, owed his appointment.

In 1754 the Legislature, for the first time, met

at Wilmington: but there seems to have been

no permaneut seat of government before the

Edenton, Newbern, and Wilmington. The peo-

ple of the town were not behind those of New

England in the spirit of resistance to the Stamp

Act and other tyrannical measures of the Brit-

sh Parliament. 'Early in the year 1765,

Wheeler says, 'the Diligence, sloop-of-war, ar-

rived in the Cape Fear river, with stamp paper

for the use of the colony. Colonel John Ashe

of the county of New Hanover Combracing Wil.

marebed, at the head of the brave sons of thes

ningten), and Colonel Waddell, of Brunswick,

counties, to Brunswick, before which town the

Dillgence was anchored; terrifled the captain so

that no attempt was made to land the paper

seized the sloop-of-war's boat, hoisted it ou a

marched in triumph to Wilmington.

art, fixed a mast in her, mounted a flag, and

whole town joined in a splendid illumination

Governor's honse and demanded of the Govern.

or, Tryon, that he should desist from all at-

tempts to culoree the stamp act in the province.

They also required that he should deliver to

them James Houston, a member of the

conreil, who had been appointed by Tryon

stamp-master for North Carolina, and who

was an inmate of the Governor's house.

Tryon at first refused the demands of

the people, but yielded to the threat that his

house would be burned over his head. Hous-

ton was delivered up, and was compelled by the

people to make oath, in the market, that he

would not attempt to execute his office of stamp-

master. He was then released, the people gave

three cheers, and dispersed. Wheeler justiv in-

sists that this mauly defiance of tyrants by the

cople of Wilmington deserves a place in his-

ory by the side of the Boston Tea Party. In

citizens of Wilmington met and declared, in

reference to the Boston port bill, that 'the

Wilmingtou has always enjoyed a local im-

ortance for its West India trade, and of late

or the manufacture and shipment of turpentine.

The harbor is by no means equal to that of

caufort, on the coast, and at best, we believe.

only admits the entrance of vessels drawing ten

colored and 3 TTT slaves

olng; but the shallowness

ars it has been the principal place in the State

cause of Boston is the cause of America.

July, 1774, we learn from the same author, the

at right, and the next day proceeded to the

The

evolution, and it was alternately located at

. Chronicle has an interesting article upon this

reduce the lerts and cardure Wilming

VINDICATION .- We (the Senior Editor of the North Carolina Lisattracted unusual atarnal) have returned from Richmond (Va.) by the way of Washington. We find that a relief ort for blockade-runners; and the ur name has been used in a correspondence said to have been captured by General Bur-'he vicinity, and the roughness of the seabridge's forces in their late successful raid. The rendering it impossible to station, with any deollowing letter has been published: Free of safety, a fleet of armed vessels off the LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 21, 1561.

Hon. E. M. Bruce: My Dean Sir: Yours of the 10th of November, addressed from Madison, Georgia to my son. Major Prentice, of Abingdon, has been sent to me by your wife. I have written to her to try to teil her how much I thauk you, but perhaps you may one day know the full extent of my gratitude.

of my gratitude.

I have given aid to many Confederate prisoner, and I will give aid to many more if opportunity offers. If you see Clarence you can sate him that I omit no chance of serving the who have served with him and love him. Wish he would write to us. Saw to him that

he would write to us. Say to him that his els aimost unkind. We god reward you, Mr. Bruce, for all your goodness. Forever your friend, GEORGE D, PRENTICE,

We really do not know what purpose any enemy of ours can have hoped to subserve by publishing that letter. We believe that it is genuine, and certainly we do not regret having written it. It was sent open by the way of Fortress Monroe and passed through the lines by the Federal authorities. We have given Jeenniary aid to many Confederate prisoners who epresented to us that they were sick and suffering, and we expect to give aid to more. We have denied no one who had served in the command of our gallant but erring boy, and who professed to love him, and we do not suppose that we shall deny any such hereafter. It takes not much to touch the heart of a father, -eparated, perhaps forever, from an only child surrounded hourly by mortal perils, whether that child is hazarding his young life in a right or a wrong cause. We have never sent, and we shall never attempt to send, money to any Confederate prisoner except by the permission and through the hands of the Federal officers superintending the prisons. Therefore if we have erred or shall err in this matter, let the Federal authorities be heid responsible. We can sympathize with men as sufferers without sympathizing with their opinions or deeds. We have not aided rebel prisouers aione we have given less aid to them than to the Federal sick and wounded, although the latter are presumed to be among friends, while the former are among enemies. And, now, if any are disposed to denonuce us for our letter to our son's best friend, the Hon. E. M. Bruce, we care not how fierce and bitter their deunnciation may be.

With our letter to Mr. Bruce, a letter is pubished, purporting to have been written by the Hon. J. S. Chrisman to a Dr. Marsh while we were in Richmond. In that letter we are represented as having said that the people of Kentucky were looking with profound auxiety to the movement of Gen. Hood, and that they would rise up to aid him if he were to enter the State. We are also represented to have said other disloyal things. Now we do not believe that Mr. Chrisman wrote that letter. We saw bim but once, and then only in a pleasant interview of a single minnte, and the subject of the rebellion was not aliuded to between us. If he wrote what is ascribed to him, he was indonbtedly the victim of misrepresentation and perversion. We went to Richmond with no other view

han to see the son we have mentioned, and we did not seek, but rather avoided, as far as we possibly could, conversations with politicians ipon political subjects. We should have been willing for all the Federal and Confederate antherities to hear every word we nttered. We yout under parole from the two Governs and we should have been guilly not only of perjury but of ingratitude to the Federal Goverument if we had said auything to its injury, as we should now be guilty not only of perjury but ingrationie to the Confederate Government if we were to divulge, to its injury, anything that our visit revealed to us.

We shall not report conversations not intend-

ed to be reported. We met public men in Richor eleven feet water. The population in 1860 mond not as public men but as gentlemen. We was 9,552, of whom 5,202 were white, 573 free did not obtrade our opinions. We generally chose to be silent, but we never shrank, when Wilmington is eitnated on the Cape Fear meetioned, from saying anything that we had a about thirty miles from its mouth. The entrance to the river, as the country has found to clear right to say. When questions were put to ns that we had no right to answer, we referred its cost, is peculiarly favorable for blockadeparole We felt at Richmond and under legitin-ate restrictions, talked, as we have leit will forever remain an almost insurmountable and talked at home. We have not had two obstacle to commerce on a great scale. The voices one for the North, and the other for the eclaration of war by France against England, South. The change of sections wrought in us n 1741, caused attention to be drawn to the deto chauge of heart or soul What had seemed enccless condition of the coast, and in the fol to us true and just under a Western Sky, did not lowing year the Legislature of the province look false and unjust under a 8 outhern one. We authorized the construction of a fort on the rejoiced in the brilliant successes of our counsouth shore, near the sea, upon which twenty guns were mounted. It was named Fort John tre's arms as fervently there as we have ever rejoiced in them here. Probably we rejoiced ston, in honor of the Governor, and still bears with even the greater fervor from knowing that is name, after the lapse of one hundred and our rejoicing should, for decorum's sake, be

We said this to all we talked with, and said it

in the strongest language we could command.

In every conversation we said to those we talk-

ed with, that we and they knew that the old

United States could never live in peace as divided

States; that, if division should come to be an

established fact, the Federal States would at

once subdivide, every one repudiating the pub-

ile debt; that the people of the Federal States

life, just as much as the people of the South

think that they are; and that the South, if a nominal peace should be made upon the basis

of separation, could never live in peace except

The best men in Richmond will bear witness

to the truth of what we say. As for our saying that the people of Kentucky would welcome

the advent of Hood's army, It is simply and ab-

solutely absurd. We volunteered once to de-

feud Loulsville, an hour after midnight, when

only sixty-one other men could be rallied by

the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon,

and we will volunteer again-we swear we will

-if the city shall be invaded and if a deferee

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. - In the dis-

on the great constitutional amendment to pro-

hibit slavery throughout the United States, we

often hear the objection raised that the measure

would be unconstitutional. Now, this is simply

absurd: for, if this amendment was not in con-

flict with the present form of the Constitution,

t would not be an amendment at all. But a

two-third majority of Congress, when backed by

three-fourths of the State Legislatures, has the

right to make out of the Constitution something

else than it was before; and such a majority has

exercised this right three times before now. But

Mr. Pendleton says that such an amendment

would be contrary to the spirit of the Constitu-

tion-just as much so as a resolution to convert

the United States into a monarchy-and he in-

sists that if all the States but Rhode Island

should agree upon the latter proposition, and,

by constitutional amendment, passed in due

form, should engraft royalty upon the Federal

Constitution, that Rhode Island would have the

Mr. Peudleton's idea seems to be this-that

the Constitution was meant for Inter-State af-

fairs merely: that any attempt to enlarge it so

as to forbid or prescribe through it any partleu-

iar internal policy to the single States, would be

a complete departure from Its whole scope and

This view is wholly infounded. The tenth

ection of the Constitution does already inter-

ae in a marked degree with the internal policy

of the States, in matters which apparently, at

least, do not interest the other members of the

Union. The first clause of this article runs

No State shall enter into any treaty alliance

oral right to resist.

ssious which, in aud out of Congress, are held

as a monarchy.

shall be offered.

were tighting for national existence, national

twenty years." Mexico vet struggles with an uncertain While in the Southern Confederacy, we spoke Her present condition, so far from prom tion all occasions, courteously, as became a ising early peace and security, is daily fraught quest, but, as we have said, we compromised no with new difficulties. Some have feit that Maxprinciple and modified no opinion. If we had inilian, supported in his scheme of empire by done otherwise, we could not have looked to Losis Napolean, would bring order out of chaos command the respect of those around us, but Mexico, quiet the spirit of revolution, and, rather to be despised for sycophancy, recreancy, ender a muniticent government, develop the abjectness, mean-spiritedness, cowardice. We laborate resources of her soil. But his authorspoke of the bravery, the generosity, the chivy has borne, thus far, all the marks of instaalry of the people of the South in no stinted bility, and the constant disturbances that surterms, but we should have scorned to admit, ound him forebode the atter failure of his enterthat, in either of these qualities, they surpass prise. Maximilian evidently does not underthe men of the Federal States. stand the revolutionary spirit of Mexico. His We talked as freely and as boldly in Nichmind is imbued too deeply with the severe exmond as we ever talked here. We never actions of European government for adaptasaid a word here that we were not tion to the creatic republicanism of the Ameriwilling to say there. We said that the secession an continent. It is exceedingly questionable of the Southern States was without excuse, that whether the most astute Europe it was the great crime or error of all the ages. could adjust the tangled skein of Mexican pol-

There is in Mexico a strong normal sentimen of independence. Though apparently pnable to agree upon a permanent government for themselves, they are yet suspicious and jealous of any effort made by others to confer such a

blessing upon them. Maximilian met with stern opposition when he entered Mexico, and he encounters the same the relations between Canada and the United to-day, though in a more exasperated form. He went there at the earnest solicitation of the Church party, who have always been the chief property-holders of the country. Their property, however, through varied revolutions, had become deeply involved, and the leaders hoped, from promises held out by Maximilian, that under his rule, when firmly established, they would be enabled to regain their encumbered wealth. But Maximilian has discovered that the property of the Church has been mortgaged chiefly to European houses, which he could not safely interfere with, and new he is greatly perplexed as to how he shall save his own purse and yet redeem his pledges to the Church. Lately, the zeal of the Church party, in behalf of the new Empire, has seriousdiminished, and much support on which Maximilian relied has been knocked from un der him. He now apprehends a strong effort by that party to overthrow his authority and evive the Republic. The ranks of the maiconents are rapidly lucreasing. Maximilian trembles in his seat, while the mutterings of a volcano roll beneath him. He has arrayed against him now both the people and the Church. The Imperial crown of Mexico rests upon an uneasy

> We learn that Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson Memphis, who was Governor Andrew Johnon's colleague in the United Staics Senate prior to the war, has returned to his home at Columbia after a long sojourn within the rebei lnes. Mr. Nicholson, we have always understood, never gave a hearty approval to secession. His convictions were loyal to the counry, but he lacked the moral conrage to stand it against rebellion when his own State exponsed it. Had his position in the U.S. Senate been more emphatically hostile to secession, his influence would have largely contibuted to keep Tennessee ont of the revolutien. He has determined now to give no further support to the rebellion, which he regards as a hopeless canse, and we sincerely trust that his heart is inspired anew with love for the old flag. In 1850, when the celebrated disunion convention met at Nashville, A. O. 1' Nicholson spoke eloquently and with marked ability for his country. He graphically de picted the disastrons consequences that would certainly, follow sceession-consequences now sadly realized by Tennessee. We commend to his perusal the admirable speech he then made for its arguments against disunion are invinci

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865,

EX POST FACTO law, or law impairing the old Is it a question wholly domestic and in ernal, whether the Legislature of Ohlo to-da asses an act attainting Mr. Pendieton or an other citizen of Ohio by name of high treason and ordering him to be hnug? or providing ex post jucto that all persons who have here tofofore subscribed to the Cincinnati Enquire hali be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty lays? or if the other party should gain the asendancy, if it should confer on Mr. Pendleto dukedom and make Cox and Vallandigham

nights or harons?

Nevertheles , the wise men of the Convention of 1787, and the prople of the United States who puroved and ratified their work, thought that he inhalitants of our State had some interest-remote though it might appear-that other States should not practise injustice, o break in upon the principle of republican equal ity. Just as they demanded that each separate State should be a repned, and not an oligarchy nor a hierarchy, nor a monarchy, though the sisted that all these republics should be free t least from the most crying sins of injustice and inequality, bills of attainder, retrospective aws of punishment, and orders of pobility, They thought, that, to have titled ranks in any one State, would endauger the peace and tran-

uility of all the others. Now the relation of master and slave is one highly analogous to that of noble and plebeiar nd experience has shown that a turbulent spirit dangerous to the peace of the united republics. fostered as much by the former as it well ould be by the latter; and, therefore, the 100ple, acting through their lawful organ, that is: a two-third majority in each house of Congress and three-fourths of the State Legislatures, may uow most properly determine that the first clause of the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution shall read thus: "that no state shall pass any bill of attainder or ex post fucto aw, grant any title of nobility, nor recognize of allow any person to hold another person as his roperty.

Would not that chime in quite well? The pending amendment is not worded exactly in this way, but amounts to nothing more.

THE PEACE MISSION. - Francis P. Blair's mission to the rebel capital is at resent the opic of much discu ion. Its nature and objects are variously conjectured. Greeley has been at Washington city within the last few days, and it may be reasonably presumed that he understands the purpose of Blair as fully as any one not immediately conected with our national authorities. Tribune of the 10th inst., which has just reached us, contains a double-leaded editorial on the abject, which we present to the reader. Mr.

Greeler says: "We did not feel at liberty to state what we ave known for some days with regard to Mr. Francis P. Blair's second journey toward lichmond; but, since other journals have seen permitted to receive and print telegraphic dvices thereof from Washington, there can be no reason for withholding the truth that Mr. Blair started afresh last Saturday for Richmond. and is probably by this time a sojourner in that ity. If there be any who wish to believe that als sole object is the recovery of certain title. reds and other papers taken from his house at Silver Spring when the rebels had temporar esession of it last summer, they are at libert do so; but we cannot share their conviction Mr. Blair certainly lost documents on that occ ion which he desires to recover; but his visit t ichmotal has other and higher ends. And knowing what we do of the passes with which ie was provided, we cannot see how he can encountered any impediment on either ide of the bostile lines.

"We have already stated that no one on on lde was responsible for the failure of his former e-av. The simple fact is that, having sent his iters through the lines, he awaited at Gen. Grant's headquarters nearly four days withou eceiving any response; when, supposing nonould be made, he retraced his steres to Wash neton. He had not long left City Point on hieturn when the needful anthorization and safe onduct came down from Richmond. They did ot overtake him till after his return to Wash.

"Let us say again that we cherish no expect ion of reace as an immediate result of this We presume Mr. Biair vis mond only as an emicent and honored citizen who is familiar with the views and enjoys th confidence of the President, and who is sincere desirous of stanching the current of fraterqu bloodshed if that shall be found compa with the duty of the loyal millions and their overnment to their country and to posterity. He does not (we infer) go clothed with power o make peace, but authorized to ascertain and repetent to judge whether any true peace is ow attainable. And this, we pre-nme be will e able to do.

"What we hope from this effort is a cleare understanding, especially at the South, of the grounds of difference between the contending arties-the reasons which on either side ar held to compel a continuance of the strlfe-the ends for which lurther bloodshed is deemed necessary. These conclusively ascertained and definitely set before the people, we look for developments throughout the South, and especially in North Carolina, which will render a persistence in the rebellion unavailing if not mpossible.

"Of course, we have no knowledge of wha will be proposed on one side or the other. The end we contemplate (as we observed on a former occasion) will be subserved rather than efeated by the Confederate chiefs riding the high horse and in-isting on terms that are ut erly, glaringly inadmissible. Hence, we shall be less anmoyed than many others on learning that Mr. Blair's mission has wholly failed, and that he is returning defeated to Washington. We have very little hope of hearing, for the resent, anything else." The levying by Cougress of internal duties

n tobacco is a deeply interesting entiject to the lanters of Keutucky. Last week, Hon. John erman, of Ohio, introduced into the United States Senate a long bill, levving internal reve one on this important article of commerce-the oill having been prepared by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill provides for a ax of twenty cents per pound on leaf tobacco, obacco stems, and scraps, and thirty cents on baceo known as strips; requires all tobacco prowers on or before the first of August, t notify the assistant assessor of their respective districts of the number of acres planted in to bacco, on pain of forfeit of five hundred dollars r each acre thus ignored; and, also, before its emoval when grown, to give notice to the as istant assessor, who shall cause it to be welghed. nasked, branded, and numbered, the owner to pay the cost of such service. It provides further that such tobacco may be removed to a United States bonded warehouse and with drawn therefrom for exportation or manufac ture without payment of duty, or for consump tion in payment of duty, and prescribes a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for one year for tampering with brands or murks. It requires returns to be made of all manufac tured tobacco in hand on the 1-t of July next o the assistant assessor. Unmanufactured tobacco may be removed from the place of pro duction, and producers and manufacturers may stablish bouded warehouses, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and tobacco may be withdrawn from warehouses, manufactured, and returned to the warehouse agalu, under similarly prescribed

It also provides duty on cavendish, plug, and wist, ten cents; on tobaceo twisted by hand, en cents; on smoking tobacco with stems in, and on cut-fine shorts, five cents; on fine-cut hewing tobacco, ten cents; on smoking to bacco made of stems, five cents; on spnff floor, fifteen cents; on snutf not pickled or scented, it the dnty on the leaf has been pald, fifteen cents; on snuff prepared or pickled, forty cents, when no tax has been paid on leaf tobacco or snuff floor, of which it is made; on scraps or refuse of cigars, ten dollars per thousand; on cheroot or clgarettes in paper wrappers, sold for not over fifteen dollars per thousand luciuding tax, five dollars per thousand.

BARRACKS NEWS .- One hundred and twenconvalescents were received yesterday; ne bandred recruits from Springfield. Ill.; ten deserters from Indianapolis; three deserters from Nashville. The transfers were two hnndred and ninety-three to Nashville, seventeen to Baltimore, Md., and Washington City.

reprisal; coin money: emit bills of credit; makes auviling but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. The very air has been thick and heavy with eace rumors to-day. A fresh impetus has eeu given them by the development of the luded to in the morning papers as having also one to Richmond on a peace mis

han Gen. Singleton of lilinois. He only pre-seded Frank Blair by a day or two. Coupled with this, it is said in a recent ses-ion of the rebel Congress McMillan's resolu-ions, reproduced some time since, have been greed to, and three Commissioners have be elected on the part of the Confederacy to m t Grant's head, narters. Their names are as best Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, Mr. Gilmo North Carolina, and Mr. Alex. H. Stephens, These are the rumors. The facts are that P. lair and General Singleton have separately

slair and General Singleton have separately cone on a mission] devoted to peace, though he former-has other business. Among the rumors prevailing here to-day there was one to he effect that General Grant had telegraphed hat Alexander Stevens had solicited a pass brough his lines to visit Washington.

Some facts have been developed to-day from a sonree not to be questioned for a moment, which show beyond all doubt that Blair's real nission to Richmond is to obtain possession of pission to Richmond is to obtain possession of

netry seat last summer during the rebel inva-Whatever he may say on peace to the Rich-Whatever he may say on peace to the Richmond authorities will be his own volition and entirely nnauthorized, as it will be unouthered. On his return he then should repeat to the President what he said and heard in that regard in Richmond. It will be voluntary on his part, and whether of an affirmative or negative character, will, in no wise, receive official sanction.

anction.

The kichmond papers of Monday, January

th, came to hand to-night. The most imporant news which they contain is a telegram

from Charleston, staing that Sherman's adcance forces had passed Hardeville and occupied. shamsville, South Carolina, 35 miles north of savannah. The Sentinel of the 9th editorially backs out European protectorate or contin ge would be preferable to aubmission to the ankces. It maintains that the Confeder

Yankces. It maintains that the Confederacy is too strong to discuss such a question now. The Examiner and Whig, of the 9th, both inmate that they believe that General Thomas has swing away from his base, moving toward West Virginia. One paper, however, hardiveredits that he would attempt anything so daring, and says it doesn't believe he will ont-Sherman Sherman.

The Wilmington papers state that the defences of the city are so strong that they do not fear its capture. Some believe that another attack is soon to be made.

capture. Some believe that another attack soon to be made. The Richmond papers say that the Sait Works Southwest Virginia will be in operation in

out a week.

The proceedings of the rebel Congress are of a special interest. It is in secret session most f the time. PORTLAND, Jan. 11.

The Times publishes a letter from Lord Wharnchife in response to Mr. Seward's refusal to receive the Liverpool fund. Wharne Mequotes Northern papers to disprove Seward's statement that prisoners are not suffering musual privations. He denies that the funds were mainly contributed by those trading with the South, and says the movement was almost entirely carried out by Southern ladies in England.

triely carried out by southern ladies in England, and that the refusal will not practically effect the distribution of the funds.

The letter of Mr. Adams, communicating briefly Seward's refusal, is published in it. Mr. Adams expresses regret that he has to close the correspondence.

The Times contrasts the frank and temperates language of President Lincoln in his message with the proclamation of General Dix and the resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. Chandler. It says: In Congress we are charged with campilicity in assassination and pillage, while the military commander threatens our territory with invasion, but the Chief of the Republic does justice to both Canada and England.

We gladly receive his views as those which time and reason will commend to the American people. War between America and England.

cople. War between America and England would be the simplest and most formitable in-covention in behalf of the South which Mr. Da-War between America and England The Times especially recommends this poin the consideration of Americans. It adds loss long leen surmised that the Confed-tes have been rather allured than deterred by prespects of internal embrodiment arising at of their schemes. If, besides escaping with resers and plandering banks, they could ring a powerful enemy on the back of their pe, it would be an enormous gain to them.

, it would be an enormona gain to them, hars some of them are now looking to the Abans rail, and have hijes of the kind is much wiser to disappoint them them they to their many. It is much wiser to disappoint them than to play their game.

The Federals may assure themselves that not even the capture of Nashville nor the defeat of Sherman would satisfy the Somth haif as much as a rupture with this country, which certain Northern politicisms are incessonity advising. The London Post displays simply the views of the Herald, and says we must take care and give them no reasonable ground of provocation, that if we should commence it may not be our fault. The Star believes that the feeling in the United States about the St. Abans raiders would doubtless sub-lide as soon as the course of the Canadian government was known.

New, York, Jan. 11.

New, York, Jan. 11. The World's secial from Washington on t Ith asserts that F. P. Bair has gone to Rich-cond with the full knowledge and consent of Mr. Liccoln and is clothed with all the power required for opening negotiations with Davis with a view to restore peace. His instructions to terms are embraced I these three propo-tions. Each is final:

. The Constitution as it is and the Union ad. The total abolities of lavery within a

2d. The total abelitic of layery within a equired time.
Another special of the same date gives the following ramors: That advice direct from Richard represent Days as roundy inclined to scace measure and will willingly secret much as liferal terms than at first supposed. He would deem this more suspicious for the result it Blair's mission.

Wr. Lincoln, on the other hand, is disposed to be as lendent as possible, but insists that whatever the terms segreed on privately, the first count be the laying down of arms and acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Union. It is reported that Blair is authorized to tender A. H. Stephens free conduct to Washington to consult with the authorities on terms of peace.

Ex-Governor Rives, of Virginia, and ex-Governor Orr of South Carolina, are on the way to Washington, as representatives of the so-called venture Orr of South Carolina, are on the way to Washington, as representatives of the so-called venture. Washington, as representatives of the so-called Sonthern Confederacy, to consult on measures

for peace and rennion.

The Richmend papers of vesterday chronicle a great fire at Charlette, North Carolina. The Government warehouse, quartermaster, and commissary offices and a pertion of the N. C. harlotte, and S. C. deputs were burned. Loss (20,600 000, but since reduced.

Pantalo um, but since reduced.

New York, Jan. 12.

The World's Washington special says: The Democratic politician who has gone on a peace miston, with the approval of the President, is Gen. Singleton, of Rt. He preceded Blair a day or two. It is said the rebel Congress adopted in secret session the resolution to appoint peace or missioners, and they have been selected and suit to Grant's headquarters. Messis. Orr, of Sonth Carolina, Glimer, of Norta Carolina, and Alexander H. Stephens are on the commission, it is also said that Grant has telegraphed that Stephens has solicited a pass through his lines to visit Washington.

It is known that Blair goes to Richmond with a full knowledge and consent of the President,

a full knowledge and consent of the President, and is clothed with anthority requisite to open negotiations with Jeff Davis with a view to restore peace, and the rebel authorities will feel assured of this when he shows his oredentials. His instructions are embraced in three propo-

First-Amnesty to all, no matter what they rust—Amnesty to all, no matter what they may have done since the war began.
Second—The Constitution as it is, the Union is it was; the South to return to the Union with all the righte and priviledges which it held before any of the States serveded.
Third—The total abolition of slavery from

is point.
The President will not retract one lots. He The President will not retract one lots. He does not hists upon Immediste emunipation, but he does that measures be taken to secure its extinction within a reasonable length of time. It is stated on what seems to be very good anthority, that Jefferson Davis is strongly inclined to peace measures, and is willing to accept more liberal terms than it was at first supposed he would. Linthan it was at first supposed he would. Lin-celn, on the other hand, is disposed to be a remient as possible, but finels that the first pub-lic action on the part of the South must be to and down their arms and acknowledge the en-remact of the Union.
There is no desire to humiliate the South; it to bow to the Tnion not to the North. Under

o circumstances will any proposition be ac-cled to which does not embrace as the first top the laying down of arms on the part of the

step the laying down of arms on the part of the South.

As an instance of the temper of the Administration to obtain peace, as is stated Gen. Butler was removed not solely for his incompetency and misdementor, but also as an evidence that our Government is disposed to treat with the South on liberal terms, and is willing to remove any obstacle that may stand in the way of a perfect understanding with that section. It is reperted that Ex-Governor Rives and Ex-Governor on a peace mission.

The Richmond papers of Monday contains a telegram from Charleston, stating that a portion of Sherman's forces have occupied dramamsville, S. C., thirty-one miles north of Sayanrait. A Charleston despatch, dated the 6th, says: The enemy crossed New river on the road to Grahamsville on the 5th.

Kichmond papers of the 9th say: Price is still living. Heod's official report of his defeat has been received. He puts as good a face upon it as possible, but acknowledges the loss of fifty gues in one day.

The Richmond Dispatch says, that even ac-

guss in one day.

The Richmond Dispatch save, that even according to his account, the battle of Nashville was a tad business. The Dispatch thinks that Thomas will turn the head of his column to-

Inomas will time the head of his column to-ward Southwestern Virginia.

The Eraminer thinks this would be a stopen-deous undertaking with the faintest hope of success. It thinks it more probable that the army will be kept in Tennessee as a corps of observation, while large detatchments will be sent as re-enforcements to Virginia and Louis-lana.

na. Beanregard telegraphs from Macon that Hor al reports from Tupelo, Misa., that Thomas was moving up the Tennessee river on the 4th with six gunboats and sixty transports tows. d East-

Thaver, of Penneylvania, spoke in favor Cairo, Jan. 12. from reliable sources: They brought indeed prisoners, including two Colonels age number of other officers, one thonlarge n inter of other officers, one the bibe-bodied negroes, and one thouse and mules. The fortified place ca-on the Mobile and Ohio and Railro tried by assault, and the garrison, e of five thousand releds, captured, at all qardner was in sight with two the faultry, which Grierson held at bay with a Kanzis's briende charged the stock but struck for Grenada, and burg. Forty miles of the Mobile road is so badly datasged that

re democracy, but he had no fears that

C v Curtin sent the following reply: HARRISBURG, Jan. 12-1865.
ellency Gov. I letcher:
rapia, first-born of freedom, weldisconthralled sister Muson-i, rened in the agony of the nation, and amid the throce of wanton rebellion: her offering to

A. G. CUKTIN, Governor ELBANY, Jan. Id I the Assembly the Speaker anuounced the ming communication:
JITITEMEN CITY Jan. 11, 1871.
General Fortim:

To Governor Lenius:

Free Missouri greets her elder sister.
(Signed)

T. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Mussonri.

WARRINGTHE, Jan. 12

The Riel mond Whig of the 10th has the following item from Savannah:

The Augusts Chronicle and Sentinel of the 6th publishes a number of news items, derived from gentlemen who left Savannah on the 1st first. The most perfect order is mentioned as existing in the city. No soldier is allowed to interfere with the citizens in any particular. A clitzen was attracted by a drunken soldier a few days ago. The chizen knocked the soldier down. The officer of the guard, as soon as he arrived, said nothing to the citizen, but had the soldier taken to the Barracka, gagged, and soundly whighed for his conduct. A drunken solcier, who undertook to make a disturbance recently, and who refused to allow himself to be arrested, was shot down at once by the One or two of the Insurance Companies of

Savannah are considering the project of estab-lieling a N tional Bank for the issue of green-The Custom-house and Post-office are being

The Custom-house and Post-office are being cle ned and repaired, preparatory to the commoutement of business again.

Soldiers are not allowed, under any circumstances whatever, to enter private residences. The negroes, in most cases, are orderly and quiet, remaining with their owners, and performing their customary duties. One store, with goods from the North, has already been opened. Notting but greenbacks are in circulation. The churches on Sunday are well filled with ladder. On week days, however, but few of them are on the streets. A majority of the man population remain in the city. The families of most of the men who have left still remain. A majority of the cligrens have provisions for some time to come, but there is a rearcity of wood, and Gen. Sherman has announced that he will soon remody this last difficulty by getting wood by the Griff Railroad, and hanling it to the cilizens. No pass is allowed to any male person to go toward the

and hauling it to the citizens. No pass is allowed to any male person to go toward the city. All females caught going toward the city are strictly searched. Eleven thousand losves are strictly searched. Eleven thonesud losves of wead, which had been collected for the soldiers of Sherman's army, but for which authorized agents cid not call, were on Thursday turned over to the poor. It was truly a kind and providential gift, for the city is entirely out of threadstuffs of every kind, and for days past it has been un ble to keene a possid of meat or flour to the h indreds who were scarcely at le to fly without it.

save: We are glad to hear of the

The set is when he gets well.

New York, Jan. 12.

I just I m the Army of the Property of the

ton plank road. New York, Jan. 12. Yearly all the papers to-day contain of to

The World says Mr. Lincoln has no authori-

The World eaus Mr. Lincoln has no authority under the Constitution to offer annesty by the abolition of slavery, and Jeff Davis could not, under the Constitution of the Confederate States, accept such offers. Individual States aloue bave jurisdiction in the matter.

The Times does not look for any good from the movement, and thinks the whisperings of peace only indicate a brief lull.

The Fost thinks that if the rebels commence on their way to Washington, they will accomplish nothing, and thinks that such a move would be nothing less than a studied insuit to our government. If our Government should be them, it would equally insuit the authorities of the Burder States.

The Post claims to have information that Gov. Brown is favorably disposed, and would probably receive agents from the United States.

The Heratd thinks that the conduct of Missouri in passing the emancipation act will soon be imitated by Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee.

them, it would equally insult the authorities of the Border States.

The Post claims to have information that Gov. Brown is favorably disposed, and would probably receive agents from the United States.

The Herald thinks that the conduct of Missouri in present the emancipation act will soon be imitated by Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Delaware.

The World says that the ordinance was an

namic st p. resulting from the clear ighted

an argument in favor of the passage of the nethntional ainer dment. Major-Gen. Sherman, In a letter to Quarter aster-General Meigs, dated Savannah, says aster-General Meigs, dated Savannah, save:

umay use my name in any circulars added to the Quartermasters of the army to
effect that every part of the Southern counwill support their armics by a judicions syan of foraging. More animals are lost to your
partment while tanding hit hed to their
gons than during the seemingly hard may hes
o the interior.

buring his remarkable march, the cavalry
t transportation found abundance of forces.

and transportation found abundance of foregrand remounts, and the Chief Quartermaster reports from Savannsh that the transportation is over in better condition than when the marely opened—better than he had ever before seen it no liorses or mules are required from the Northern Department to refit this army after march of 200 miles through a hostile country. usrch of 300 miles through a hostile country (ven. Butler, in his farewell address to uriny of the James, pays a compliment to the enduct of the troops in the field and camp aying they have captured forts which the en v deemed impregnable, and held then sint assault. He says he has refused to or the useless sacrifice of his soldiers. A nor no of the address is directed to the colored

nope, of whose bravery and faithfulness Gen-tler speaks in the highest terms. The Richmond litispatch says the new policy sherman is all mildress and concillation in der to justify harsh medicars hereafter. It inks some design is convealed in his apparent dness, and says Sherman formerly declared the rebels had no rights whatever. It re

Powell of Kentucky inflodneed a bill in the Senate to-day, authorizing the L. & N., and the J. & I. railread companies, both of which are stockholders in the Nashville bridge company, to construct a railroad bridge over the Onio at the head of the falls. Said bridge to be not less than fifty-six feet above low-water mark, and to be provided with three draws, sufficient to pass the largest steamers navigating the Ohlo.

Ohlo.

The bill also anthorizes the erection of bridges over the Indian and middle chutes, and one over the canal, all to be recognized as post routes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

Mr. Ashley of Ohio, moved that after to-day the further consideration of the anti-slavery amendment be postponed two weeks from Traceday area.

amendment be jostponed two weeks from Thresday next.

Mr. Rollins said that at the last session he voted against the projosed amendment, but when the question shall again be taken he intended to record his name in the affirmative. He had changed his views with reference to the expediency of the measure, and was satisfied with the reasons which had induced him to reach such a conclusion. He entertained the same opinion of the rebellion now that he always had, and there was not a shadow of a pretext for the lufamons conduct of the South. reach such a conclusion. He entertained the same opinion of the rebellion now that he always had, and there was not a shadow of a pretext for the lufamons conduct of the South. Nevertheless he believed there had been exhibited audicient willingness to extend conclination to the masses who had been misled and betraved by leaders. If he could preserve the Constitution and the Union by preserving the present status of slavery, he would not like would go forther and save them, even if it were necessary to extend slavery, he would, in the language of the President, either partially or altogether destroy slavery to accomplish this purpose, and it was simply because he believed that the amendment, if adopted, would serve that end, he should vote for it. He argued that Congress has power to propose the amendment to the constitution, and yield to public sentiment. We never can have peace till we, in some way, dispose of that question. He expressed the opinion that in less than they evers Kentneky, two, will be a free State, and will abolish slavery without compensation. Mr. Rollius was lendly applicated at the conclusion of his remarks, which extended over two hours.

Mr. Garfield alinded to the progress of emancipation. Slavery was first driven from the territories, and then he kingdom of States was shaken to its foundation, and one by one its connerscence were being removed. His colleague (Pendleton) had, however, found a new resting-place for slavery; namely & where the purposed to the alternathment of liberty was enshrined, but no epid was so secred that slavery could not be purposed to the alternathment of liberty was enshrined. But no epidement of his colleague was good, if true, that the States were sovereign and helpendent. Tuls be controveried, and, if ever they were sovereign and independent. The lacentroveried into the Union, the obligation once laken rendered them an indivisable nation.

Mr. Stevens said the gentlemath from Ohio (Pradleton) exonerated those in arms in rebellion, from the responsibility of th

avery had not been weakened by enfecbling.

The party with which he acted could no o the spot which it already had no southern States. He had hoped to would work its own destruction, it

by every race.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, entered lato
the nument as to the character of our form of
government, denying that this was a confederty of the sovereign States. It was a nation,
the briefly advocated the pending resolution reading slavery as an onlaw of civilization and a progeniter of treason, which should be at a cabolished

New York, Jan. 13.

New York, Jan. 13.

The boldross of the rebel papers in denounce it when Jenes and looking toward the detectorslep, is attracting much attention here. The
daily papers have long editorials on the subject,
but they contain no new facts.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent
neutions a skirmish between a detachment of
the 16th Indians and 18th New York cavalry,
each mistaking the other for rebels. Capitain
Homas was wounded.

The James River despatches report that
owing to the lack of transportation and forage

ing to the lack of transportation and forage troyed by Gen. Warreu's destruction of the skidon road to Hicksburg. Lee's envalry have n compelled to withdraw to winter quarters Hicksburg.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th favors it centerging of Lee's powers and giving him number control of military attains, but it opposes the call for a convention on the ground that Lee cannot be spared from his army. It says the proposition for a convention comes from near driven by passion, fear, and prejudice to the verge of submission.

The Whig favors the consolidation of the reladiarmics and the removal of Saddon. The Examiner says it is not afraid of being supported by the enemy so much as of being supported by the enemy so much as of being supported by the enemy so much as of being supported by the enemy so much as of being steaded by Mr. Davis. He despises all warnings, stale Congress, the press, and the army. The Whig has a very bitter article against the submissions and others who see any cause for is spondency.

in instance.

The Enquirer lusists that the Confederacy is The Enquirer lusists that the Confederacy is the Enquire and thinks it will conquer percentage.

badly hurt, and thinks it will conquer pesce The Augusta Chronicle publishes an account of sherman's conduct in Savannah as seen through rebel types. It pays a high compliment to the behavior of the troops and officers, and the smoot preheir kindness to the citizens, and the good reg-

uiations of Sherman.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
The Committee on the Conduct of the War will at ence commence investigating the Fort Fisher

at once commence investigating the Fort Fisher affair.

We have the following items of news from Savarmals Gen. Geary had ordered all unemployed negroesto report themselves for the purpose of obtaining wood fo, the city. Compensation and rations furnished.

The Reput lears savar Several Northern capital that are in the city to establish the first National Bank of Savannah. Branches of the first class commercial houses in New York, Boston, at d Phil delpha, are to be established as soon at the port is opposed. Prices of provisions have to mestablished by the Provist Marshal. Potatoes, §4) per bold, butter, 75 cents per pound; at the Post's Washington special save. The vite of the anti-slivery conditional amendment will be postponed. If it were taken now it would probably iail to secure the required negority, but the people in all parts of the cuntry are moving in the matter. Representatives are receiving numerous letters from their constituents upon the question. The force of public opinion will do the work.

The Ame Lan Missionary Association sends the Rev. S. W. Magill, of Savannah, to look after the wants of the slaves freed by Sherman's nath. He will also oxamine into the condition of the loyal while people, with a view to facility.

of the will also examine into the condition of the loyal white people, with a view to facilitate measures for their relief, if necessary.

Owing to the Indian tronbles on the Plains, the even land mail has been discontinued. The best mail left here yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ? The heavy raise which have fallen for ast week have swollen James river several feet tove the usual height, and the low grounds long lis banks are overflowed, making travel in the vicinity anything but pleasant. The riv-r is tull of floating debris, a great deal of which

mes from above the canal. I learned last evening that these high tides had caused an opening in the bulkhead of canal, and that a stream of water flows thr

ANDINA INTERNATION

Greent to Ar Union and .- The Evansville urnal i airs that the air v Bran le's, which eassed Uniontown on Wednesday night, and om which a lot of grunics were to be Innled, as fired on bagnerillas, and was it'v savet from capture by the sudden backing out of the b at. On Ther-day, about 2 o'clock, the Fannie i bert approached Unicatowa with orders to nd for some coru. Captain Hart, A.A. Q. M., aring that the coast riight not be clear, re ne ted Col. Glenn to family a guard to send ov n on the boat. This request was acceded o, and when the beat arrived just above Unionowr the Fannie G. ran in toward shote to land tle gnard, that they might drive out any lurking guerillas that might be in the vicinity. As the boat ran in, the officers discovered three guerillas on horseback, and about a dozen on foot. The colored troops, who formed the guard, becoming excited rushed out on the guards, and commenced firms ou the guerillas before they had got in good range, and the rebels skedaddled in "double quick time." When the boat had approached the wharf a few other guerilla-approached the landlng and were fired upon by the guard and one man and three horses were killed. Captain Scott, who was on the hurricane, observing that the town was full of guerillas, estimated at from one hundred to one bundred and fifty in number, ordered the boat backed out, and proceeded on down to Shawneetown. The passengers acted with marked coolness during the skirmich, deliberately hiding themselves beneath and behind the piles of corn on the boat. Nooody was hurt on the Fannie Gilbert.

The St. Albans raiders, according to telegraphic despatches of several days ago, have een granted a postponement of their trial for thirty days to enable them to collect evidence from Richmond. The robbers doubtless expect some protection from the rebel President, as in the case of Rennett G. Guriev, who was arrested iu Canada, charged with participating in the plot to seize the steamer Michigan on Lake Erie. Jefferson Davis issued a manifesto declaring that Gurley was a Confederate officer and acted by his anthority. The St. Aihans raiders have always claimed to belong to the Confederate service, and to have acted under orders in their villanous robbery of the banks. We await to see whether or not the rebel President will give official approval to the highhanded acts perpetrated by them in the quiet village of St. Albans. It is very questionable even If Davis should exonerate them, that the Canadian Government will exculpate the sconndiels who have taken advantage of her neutral soil as an asylum for their crimes.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal,] FROM FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, January 11, 1865. Frankfort, January 11, 1865.

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives regarding the sale of coin belonging to the commonwealth, the Anditor has submitted a statement showing its disposition. It was disposed of under a resolution adopted by the commissioners of the sinking funds, whereby Virgil McKnight was anthorized and did eli the coin (\$600.990) at different times at a premium of from 59 to 603/2 cents—making the total receipts \$073,080 05. The expenditures were as follows:

Paid Adams Express Company on \$10,000, shipped to New York. Paid Adams Express Company on \$100,000, shipped to New York. 175 00 55 d Adams & Co. Express on P. of velerace.

Paid Carmere' Bank of Kentucky

un in't of millary form.

Pud Farmere' Bank interest on

military ion.

Paid Bank of Louisville in full of

military ion. 2,266 66 110,000 00 Paid Bank of Louisville interest Cald Southern Bank of Kentucky in felt of military toan...... Paid Southern Bank interest on Paid Northern Bank of Kentneky
In full of military lean ... 200,000 00
Paid Northern Bank of Kentneky
interest on lean ... 2,201 66
Paid Bank of Kentneky in full of
military lean ... 205,600 00
Paid Bank of Kentneky interest 4,223 93 Total expenditures . .

Learing a balance now on deposit to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, llank of America, New York.. \$95,795 63 Whilst on the subject of money and public accounts, let me say that Mr. W. T. Samuels is one of the most competent, attentive, and popular Auditors our State has ever had. As a ready and correct business man, behas few super-

it d at home by illness.

pas day or two, we observe Judge Newman, of Bardstown, Judge Alexander, of Columbia, Gen. John B. Huston, of Clarke. and Capt. E. A. C. avea, of Marion.

The great violinist Tasso has been dis-

cor, ing his sweetest strains in the parlors of he Capital Hot I for the past night or two, and be seems as expert and euthusiastic in his ar as when we first heard him in Louisville twent

cere, ang his sweetest strains in the parfors of the Capital Hot I for the past night or two, and be seems as expert and enthusiastic in his art as when we first heard him in Louisville twenty years ago.

The speech of Mr. Kinney vesterday, on his resolutions in favor of the abolition of slavery or involuntary servitude. In a constitutional mode, by the Federal Government, has elleited much remark, pro and con. It was an able and well-matured address, and no doubt embodies the views of the great majority of what is called the radical party of Kentusky.

In his introductory he paid a deserved compliment to the loyalty of many who would oppose the resolutions, declaring that he would enter into no crusade against "men whose motives are pure, and whose impulses are noted, man who have sought and who still conscientivisty are seeking to discharge every duty which they owe to their country, men whose patriothem is beyond all question, and whose localty is above all price, simply because they refused to evidence an alundonment of life-long produces by the subversion of an institution which has been bequeathed as an entailed legacy from sire to son since the inauguration of our State government." He then proceeded to a discussion of each of the resolutions separately. First, by the reclusion of the history of the kane of slavery dwring the war, he clearly demonstrated that all the odlum which is attached to the present disorganized condition of slave labor is propedy chargeable to the rebelion, and that the policy which had been pursued by the Administration was a necessary consequence of the progress of the persistency of treason upon has issue, and that it was doubly necessary in order to prevent foreign intervention.

He then proceeded to vindeate the declaration that the second resolution, that to so amend he continuition as to exclude slavery would be no violation of the reserved rights of the States of the mode prescribed therein was supreme ver tha Instrument, it would be worse law for the program of the progra

retain the slave system in its present

col anarchy.

Saimday is never much of a business day in a Legislature, and to-day was no exception to general rule. Nothing of material interest curred in or out of either House. At an infermal meeting of newspaper reporters last wight, thanks were tendered W. H. Walker, of cour city, for a sample of his 'Gleu Lea'

PAROQUET. THE BATIALION OF FEDERAL DESERTERS .- ACcording to the Columbia South Carolinan the baltalion of Federal soldiers who escaped the horrors of the prison pen by joining the rebel army were sent to the front in South Carolina. Their further proceedings are thus described by tile South Carolina paper : I'or some time the conduct of the command

Tor some time the conduct of the command was pencrally good. They were several times under the tire of sharp-shooters, and one was wounded. They were generally steady on duty. On or about the 15th inst., when eucamped within about seven hundred yards of the enemy's ontposts, Shermann sent a secret emissary, prising annesty if they immediately joined bin, a digreat severity if they did not if they should fail itself his hands. The battalion, with a few exceptions, immediately decided upon going over to the enemy, and upon capturing, or, if necessary, killing their officers. This, which years to be done at a concerted signal, was discovered in time. Seven of their number were shot on the spot, and the remainder have been remarded to the Federal prison.

sented here that General Single too the war on whoever is responsible for his re oval. His report is represented to be ver-ble and very bitter, and it is even intimate. n. Grant. He has applied to the War Depar to open war on Butler on the s. lerable of a sensation was created her

Considerable of a sensation was created here of any on the reception of information that H. S. Foote, late rebel representative, was arrested or rebel authorities fifteen miles southwest of discandria on vesterday, while endeavoring to make his way with his wife to our lines. Mrs. Foote was brought to Alexandria this morning wo our cavalry, but her husband was taken back of licebmond under arrest. The former says hat threats of arrest and confinement in Richard and the says that the Republican has rather a strange paraging which says shat fears are entertained that aph, which says that fears are entertalued that W. Davis may deal beavily with Foote. On this left, Davis may deal heavily with Foote. On this point we are glad to learn that the Government has taken steps to prevent any injury being done the ex-member of the United States Senate. Should Jeff, Davis be so rash as to take the life of Foote, we have not a doubt that the highest rebel official in our custody would lose his life. General Burbridge, commanding the Department of Kentucky, arrived here to day under orders from the War Department. It is under stood that he has been sent for to consult as to the state of affairs in Kentucky, and as to the policy to be adopted in that State and Tennessee. Official news from the city of Mexico, under date of the 28th of Pecember last, has been received. The Freuch General, Connt de Hobalt, with 4.500 men and twenty-seven cannon, advanced upon the city of Rajacca. General Porfiero Diaz, who commanded the national army there, went out to meet the French. A battle was fought in the town of Etta, twelve miles from Rajacca. The French army was repulsed with great loss. Three furious assaults were made by the French. The news of the battle preduced in the city of Mexico very great excitement, and General Brazine was about leaving the city, taking with him large reinforcements of men and artillery, to aid his defeated army.

The Republican Generals Ortega and Eligary int we are glad to learn that the Govern

riny. The Republican Generals Ortega and Eligary The Republican Generals Ortega and Eligary were attacking Gerila, the capital of the state of Michracan, and at last accounts it was stated that the city had been taken by them. On account of the attack on that place, the French army in Guadsinxara, under General Domay moved hastily to the support of the garrison of utilitia, abaudoning the state of Salinda, and leaving only a small garrison at the capital which was threatened by the Republicans.

New York, Jan. 14. The Herald's Savannah correspondent of the th represents affairs in the city quiet and un hanged, and reiterates the reports of yesterday Georgia for reuniou. The corresponde lative to the movements among the cutzens Georgia for reuniou. The correspondent ys they need confirmation. Nearly all the aders of Savannak had taken the oath of algainec. Great suffering among the poor still cutinued, and to a considerable degree among

resulting and to a considerable degree among the wesithy.

Gen, Shermau's entirearmy is being reclothed and equipped.

The Tribune's Washington special gives it as the opinion of an old hand at peace negotiations that a cessation of hostilities preliminary to termal negotiations will take piace within the next ten days.

To-morrow the hand of a new peace-maker will fall heavily on Jeff Davis's obstinacy. It is understood that the tresident has declared that if Senator Foote is harmed by the robels he will, bring five of the most distinguished rebel prisoners in our hands to grief. Our cavalry have been ordered to pursue Foote's cap-

alry have been ordered to pursue Fcote's cap-

The Tribude announces the release of its eorre pendent, Mr. Richardson, who has been held by the rebels over eighteen months. The World has information from Mexico, The World has information from Mexico, confirming the previous reports of the successes by the Republicans over the Imperialists. In several lattics there was an uprising of the people, and the fresh insurrection was increasing. It is said the Papal Nuncio and Archbishops are about to leave the country on account of Maximilian's manifestor entering the church property.

The Richardond papers continue quarrelling over their leaders. They think Jeff Davis's course is reprehensible, fand also make an on slaught on Kirby Smith, who is now discovered to possess uone of the attributes of a great General.

Hood's failure in Tennessee and Georgia is

tributed to the disgust of the people of those tates for the Confederacy. None but Lee and lohuston appear to give satisfaction.

The Hersid's Washington special says: Blair has not returned to Washington. Gen. Single-on justibility reached Richmond on Friday. ten probably reached Richmond on Friday.

The Wilmington Journal explains how the
Jin for Reserves of North Carolina were cap-It appears that a Yankee Captain, with five non, met 150 of the reserves under Maj Resse,

nded the Major to surr nd commanded the Major to surrender, telling in there was no use resisting, as he was sur-buded. A Licutenant refused to surrender, of walked off with 12 men; but the Major, the cettin of a transparent sell, as the Journal says, arrendered, with his 150, to the Yankees, because the mean marched bette one lives. bese were the men marched into our lines, or jug their own arms loaded and capped, CINCINS VII. Jan. 14.

The Commercial's Nashville despatch says: be Convention baye manimously passed reso-ntions declaring shivery abolished and prohib-ed threughout the State, also a resolution ibiting the Legislature from recognizing the right of property in man; forbidding it from requiring compensation to to be made to owners, abrogating the declaration of State independence the Military League made in 1831 with the Confederate States, and all laws and ordinances made in pursuance of them, and all officers apin pursuance of them, and all officers ap-pended by the acting governor since his accession to effice are continued. The propositions are to be submitted to the people for radification on the 22d of February, and, on the 4th of March, an election is to be held for Governor and Legis-lators.

lators.

Nearly three hundred delegates participated in the final vote. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevalled throughout. Parson Browthow is the unanimous choice of the convention for the uext Governor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. New York, Jan. 13.
A very long de-patch has been received from
the leadquarters of the army of the Potomac,
overing the detailed official report of Butler to rant of the late Wilmington expedition. It is missled by the Secretary of War General miler states that after embarking his forces mansports, he was detained from the 1th to the transports, he was detained from the firm to the 13th of December, awaiting Porter's liest and idited the transport fleet off Cape Henry on the 11th, arriving at rendezvous off New Inlet on the evening of the 15th, where they waited till the evening of the 18th, having the finest weather possible.

weather possible.

On the evening of the 18th ult. Porter came to Beaufort to rendezvous, when the sea became rough, and on the 19th wind sprung up, making it impossible to land the troops, and by the active of Porter the troops were rendezvoused at Beaufort. This was necessary, as the transacts were coaled for ten days, and that time and been then consumed. For five days the sind blew a gale, during which the transports one coaled and watered. At 4 P M, on the 19th when we came in sight of Fort Fisher we and the naval feet hombarding it, the powder-cosed having been exploded on the morning accious.

risugements had been made to land the ops the next day under cover of the gun-ats. As soon as the fire on Halt Moun and g Pend Hill batteries had been stienced, ich were up shore two or three miles above er, Porter was sanguine he had silenced the He was then niged if that were so to run he fort into Cape Fear, and now and theu troops could land and hold back without

Troops could land and hold back without of being shelled by the rebel gnoboats. In Tallahassee being seen in the rear, Butler and that if Perter world put his ships in tear of the army, they could supply across bench, so that at bast the blockade of Wilstein would be thus effectual, even if they not enjure the fort. Porter replied that would probably be blown up by torpedoes be attempted to run by, and was reminded at the army might lose five hundred men by assault, and his lost would not weigh in there even, in many points of view, with the coff these men.

Forter declined going by and the expedition on deptived of that essential element of success, a moon of the 25th the batteries were reported forced, and the trousports successfully landed four troops. Finding, on recommoliring, that is party lauding could hold the shore, Butler tetrmined for the land force to attempt an assent. Achiev's brigade pushel within a few undred yards of the fort capturing the Half soon battery and its men.

When the fire of the navy ceased the rebel arapters were fully manned, and the personal somilantion by Butler within a few handred act of Fisher showed it to be well protected from each of the catteries and the personal season by the extensive stockade basions, if ult by the extensive stockade bastions, fif-feet high and fifteen feet wide at the west

ch, and that no material damage has been

New York, Jan. 14. The following is a letter of Instruction from centeral Grant to General Butler, which is appended to Butler's report of the Wilmington ex-HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CITY POINT, VA., Poc. 6, 1861

ne to the fort by the navv.

To Moon-General Butler, Commanding the GENERAL: The first object of the expeditions General Weltzel, is to close to the enemy the ort of Wilmington. If successful in this, the cond will be the capture of Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for sus-cess, if advantage can be taken of the absence of the greater part of the rebel force now look-ing after Sherman in Georgia.

west.
The Richmond Examiner of the 11th has the the the chemy house roll river or the batter granding the entrance to the river, there ope should intrench themselves, and, by corrating with the navy, effect the reduction i capture of those places. With these in our reds, the navy could enter the harbor, and the ret of Wilnulngton would be scaled should Forther and the point of land on which it is built into our hands immediately on landing. It is exert the attempt to capture, Wilmin it following: The great overflow of the Jariver continues, and may do more for But canal than all his explosions; may wash it outlear, and may till it up with mud and sand. Till car, and may be the control of the cau be known on by those on the spot.

The enemy keeps up artillery practice of hesterfield, without the slightest effect on ou

lines.

Blair is reported to have entered our lines at Elliott's Hill, coming from Fort Harrison, and is said to have been sent to Richmond by General Ewen. These are entrent stories—we hope not true. No good can come from such a mission, and some harm may be the result.

The Richmond Whig of the 14th says: The following communication was read in the House of Representatives yesterday, at 1 o'clock, from the President, through his Sceretary, Col. B. N. Harrison:

Executive Department, Jan. 13.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13.

EXECUTIVE DEFACTMENT, Jan. 13.

House of Representatives, U.S. A.:

I have just read the occompanying report from the Secretary of War, stating that Henry S. Foote a member of the Ilouse of Representatives from Tennessee, has been arrested by a military officer in Northern Virgina, while encenvoing to pass our lines on his way to the enemy's country. I submit this matter to you in order that such disposal of his case may be made as to you shall seem proper. order that such deal seem proper.
ade as to you shall seem proper.
JEFF DAVIS.

o the President of the Confederate States: Sur: I have the honor to submit for your information and direction the subjoined copy of the legram received from the Provost Marshal a Fredericksburg. No special instructions have engiven for such an arrest.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. A. SEDDON, See'y of War.

I have arrested iton. H. S. Foote at Occoquar on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating for peace as he avows. Full par-ticulars through Major Carrington by mail, have parield bim to await instructions. Pleas-instruct me what disposal to make of him. H. S. DAGGET, Com. Post.

penaltics of desertion will be visited upon them.

In the Confederate Ilouse of Representatives on Wednesday, Miles of South Carolina, introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That under the constitution Congress alone has the right to declare war, and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make a treaty of peace.

Resolved, That all attempts to make peace with the United States by the action or intervention of the separate States comprising the Confederacy are unauthorized by the constitution, in controvention of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary.

Washington, Jan. 14. Washington, Jan. 16.

DIFARTMENT OF STATE, \ WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. \ Consular officers in territories conterminous ith the United States on the northern and orthogology authorized to heastern frontier, are hereby authorized to ive United States currency in payment for ports as long as the order of December 17 1864, shall remain in force, bearing in mind that the law requires five dollars as the fee for that the law requires five dollars as the fee for issuing a passport, which amount is payable to the United States Treasnry, and in foreign countries with a consular fee of one dollar in addition. The existing regulation, by which consular agents were forbidden to give passports, is hereby rescinded for the above temperary period. If any person shall have been charged more than the legal fees as they are herein mentioned, the excess will be refunded to him by the Consul to whem the sam was paid, and such repayment will be reported to this Department, A uniform rate of charge is expected and enjoined. Passports to enter Bruish Provinces will be promptly issued by this Department, on application, in accordance with passport regulations. ith passport regulations. W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

i be worth the attempt to capture Willi

The details for the execution of the plan are

rusted to you and the officers immediatel command of the troops. Should the troop ler General Weltzel fail to effect a landing

Washington, Jan. 14.

The Richmond Depatch of the 12th says, It was reported yesterday that Mr. Blair, the Yankee peace commissioner, had arrived here today, and had an laterylew with the President and Secretary. He has not, we are assured, come to the city, and it is nutrue that the Secretary of War has sent him a pass to visit Richmond. We have never yet seen any evidence going to show that he designed coming to this city.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer

speaking of the inrloughing of a new regi-ent of Georgia militia, says: Governor Brown

remarked, hat they could go home now, but would remain subject to another call when the State required their services, which he hoped would not be soon. All delingments are to be

tried by a military conrt-martial, which is to sit in Macon, and if found guilty the pains and penaltics of desertion will be visited upon

Washington, Jan. 14.

Washington, Jan. 14.
Information has been received at the Navy Continent from Acting Master Gillespie, of the Printed States bark Brazil, ou duty in St. mas Sound, Ga., that the boats of that vessel e unade several incursions juland, destroving salt-works, consisting of ten kettles of five adred gallous each, twenty caus of four by and six hundred bushels of salt. The boat

six, and six hundred bushels of salt. The boats also liberated thirty negroes and captured a monber of Confederate prisoners. The saltworks were situated eighteen miles up the Turtle river on the creeks leading into Buildo Swamp. The enemy sorce in that part of the constry consists of one hundred Confederate goldiers and seventy-five militia.

A refugee who left Richmond two weeks ago says the report that Lee hassent troops to meet Shernan in South Carolina is confirmed, but knowledge of all military moves was so well kept that it is not known in the rebel army what troops nor how many have gone. The upper classes among the people of Richmond profess to be confident of the success of the Confederacy, but the poor class, who have sorely felt the effect of the depleted currency, are heartly siek and tired of the war, and anxions for any mode of relief. auxious for any mode of relief.

Nasuville, Jan 14.
The Union Convention, in session to-day, ominated W. G. Brownlow for Governor by communited W. G. Brownlow for Governor by columnation. A delegate asked if he would ac

Granes: I settle the controversy by my tieratiemes: I settle the controversy by new a serving you that I will accept. (Appianse.) I can't be expected to do anything more, and certainly Lought to do no less than tender to you, as a convention, my sincere and nufeigned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred on inc. I will not speak to you, gentlemen, but what you will lack in speaking, if the people should ratify the nomination, I will try to make up in deeds and acts, God being my helper. If you will send up a Legislaure to reorganize the militia and pass other necesto reorganize the militia and pass other necessary business, I will just an end to this informate stem of guerilla lighting in the State, in East, Niedde, and West Tennessee, if we have to shoot or liang every man concerned. (Lond and long The convention are nominating a Legislature

Sr. Louis, Jan. 11.
Governor Fletcher issued a proclamation to day, declaring Missonri a free State, in accordday, declaring Missonria free State, in accordance with the emancipation ordinance passed by the State Convention. Hundreds of includes homes and private residences were brilliantly illuminated. Te-night bands are playing, fireworks exploding, and thousands upon thousands upon thousands of the streets, to witness the grand spectacle.

An expedition sent from Cape Girardean to Cherokee I sy, Ark., under Lieutenant Raine, a few days slace, killed nineteen guerillus, and captured a number of prisoners and fifty horses.

Washington, Jan. 15.

Washington, Jan. 15, The following announcement has been for siled for general publication: DEPARTMENT OF SPRIE

Washington, Jan. 15, 1861. Washington, Jan. 15, 1864. J The President directs the undersigned to per-form the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Elward Everett di-thinguished not more by learning and alconence than by unsurpassed and di-interest-chalors of patriolism at a period of political it-order, departed this life at 1 o'clock this morning. Several of the executive departments of the Government will come approach to the Government will cause appropriate to be rendered to lite memory of the cased, at home and atread, wherever the Signed) WILLIAM H SEWARD,

Washington, Jan. 15 The Richmond Examiner of Friday contains a fellowing from the Mobile Advertiser: The ankees are about 4.000 strong. They are at makin Mills, on Dog river, without transportion. Their consults is in mills, on Dog river, without transport in Their supplies are received by way of river. Owing to the formation of the countheir position is unassailable. Our forces in a proger position to stop any more they make. In a skirmish the other day, two here Yankees were killed and live captured, a Friday last, says the Charleston Mercary, Yankees, in inknown force, are reported to e crossed New river, ou the road to Grahamse. Their main body, however, is still in the aborthood of Hardeeville. As yet their objust of the programment of the p has not been developed, but Wheeler

tching their movements.
The Dispatch has the following: The freshet the James river commenced falling about I clock yesterdoy afternoon, and in less than yo hours it had subsided upwards of teen inches. A stuail break in the canal filling up the first and second stories of sevial of the houses in the lower part of the city, chave not heard of any serious damage octing in the heighborhood. The hydrants rough the city have stopped running, but will set to day and to-night. It is reported the enemy daring the storm needay advanced their pickets on our extremeths, south of Petersburg. We have no positioness on the subject but it is not very importing the recommendation of the subject but it is not very importing the storm of the subject but it is not very importing the storm of the subject but it is not very importing the storm of the subject but it is not very importing the storm of the subject but it is not very importing the storm of the subject but it is not very importing the storm of the subject but it is not very importing the storm of the subject but it is not very importing the storm of the subject but it is not very importing the storm of the subject but it is not very important the subj the James river commenced fal

If true, here was a report that the explosion heard

There was a report that the explosion heard a Monday was another attempt of the enemy blow out the western end of Datch Gap calable would be the many blow out the western end of Datch Gap calable. The freshet in the river has, we hape by a stine, lilled up the ditch and obliterated at access of the canal.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., Yankee peace commissioner, artended by a servant. Blair came no our lines at a point in front of Fort Harris, eld by a city battalion. He was detained seventh hours in our lines, waiting for a permit to me to the city, which was not procured till late hour of the night. Since his arrival he has been hept or has kept himself from the pubcacye, and his movements and whereabouts to shrouded in mystery. He is believed to elodged at the Spottswood Hotel. We think care is little doubt that he is, though his manners not appear on the register. He has been et accidentally by several old acquaintances, and their meetings were characterized by the most cordially. Both sides, it is sall, have had serviews with the chief executive officers of the overnment. What passed at these Interviews enced not expect until Mr. Blair returns the United States, when it will be published will in the New York Tribune, and other New ork papers.

Mr. Blair's ostensible business in Richmond.

ork papers. Mr. Blair's ostensible business in Richmond rather presumed, for there is nothing ostenr rather presenced, for there is nothing osten-ble about hin or his business or movement—is a secretain whether anything can be done to dring about a cessation of hostilities and end be war. We think his real business is to place incoln's administration in good opinion before he Northeru people, who are just called upon of fill another draft. Lincoln knows that the repositions he will make are such that they

will be spurned by our Government, but ou e tion of them enables him to go before he worle, and, with Blair's aid, prove that the the freshet subsides enough to enable a flag of

We have no news from the South and South-

WARDEP'T, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Jan. 13.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12. o the Honorable Secretary of War:

H. S. DAGGET, Com. Post.
On motion of Mr. Clark, of Mo., the natte was referred to a select committee of five.
Occopian is in Prince William county, o a stream of that name, usar Potomse village about seventy-five miles from Richmond an twenty from Alexandria.

Boston, Jan. 15. Edward Everett died this morning at four o'clock at his residence, on Snmmer street, of apoplexy. His age was seventy years and about niue mouths. Mr. Everett addressed his feitew-citizens at Fancuil Hall on Monday last in aid of sending provisions to Sayannah, and the contractions of the descriptions. ring the evening of that day was present I curt in reference to a claim for damages against le city of Charlestown for overflowing an estate in Medford by constructing a dam on Mystle iver. On Tnesday he became affected with

in Medoric by Constructing a dam on Mystic river. On Thesday he became affected with quite a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious.

On Saturday evening he appeared about as well as usual, and retired to his beef, declining to trouble any one to remain with him. About 3 o'clock this morning his housekeeper entered his room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on the floor, breathing heavily. A physician was propply summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Everett died. The event was announced in marly all the churches at the commencement of the morning service, and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly after noon the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. Mr. Everett's funeral will take place at noon on Thursday next, in First Church, Rev. Rufus Ellis, Pastor. It is presumed the State and city authorities will take purt in the obsequies of this great and good citizen. his great and good citizen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, The atmost quiet still prevails along the line, front of this army. Even picket-firing seem have been given.

the atmost quiet still prevais along the line. Item to this army. Even picket-firing seems bave been given up.

Rdg. Gen. Williams, who has been Assistant jurant General of the army since its organition, except a short time when Burnshle consuded it, has been appointed Inspector Gen.

all of the armies operating against Richmond

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.
Shifts have been commenced by the United States revenue authorities against numerous irms, charged with selling worches without the damages are laid in the aggregate at \$68,060.

The steamboat Young America struck a sing in feltch river to-day agar Marysville, and is a fell wreek.

fal wreck. The Nevada Legislature is disensing the pol y of alding the l'achle Rullroad.
Airlved—Steamer Moses Taylor, from Saman, with passengers who left New York Dec tal; steamer Oregon, from Portland and Vic

NEW YORK, Jan. 15. cu by surprised and outnumbered, the rebels hing in suddenly about daybreak. Colonels mey and Young and about 40 of their men re taken prisoners, but the two Colonels and de a short stay, and then retreated loward The Times says Vice-President Hamlin has

amonneed to his friends that he will not accept any position is the new Cabinet, and Intends retiring to his farm.

Union refugees are warned not to publish any names of give any clue to those who assisted them, as the rebels are dealing very severely with such pressure.

them, as the rebels are dealing very severely with such persons.

The Liverpool Daily Post says that the pirate Shenndoah was fixed out with the design of cruising against whaling vessels.

The British Army Gazette says that Sherman's march through Georgia has demonstrated the hopeleseness of the releditou.

General Early, in a letter to a rebel Congressman, deales the statements of his drinkennes in the Valley, and says no respectable man ever saw drunk in camp, on march, or in battle. A rebel surgeou publishes in the Richmond White a statement of his experience in Northern prisons. He claims learsh treatment at Na-bylle, Camp Chase, and Fort Delaware. Bichmond papers publish official reports of the deleace of Fort Fisher and the surrounding works. The strength of the garrison and the damage done by the bombardment are not stated.

The Sentingl states that the discord between

he Sentinei states that the discord between ther and Porter was the cause of the milure, e rebel prisoner says that eight guns were billed in Port Fisher, and that the severe billing drove the men to the casemates, where y met the expected resault, and could have de no resistance. It has a long article on question of making Lee dictator, and says: inc of our contemporaries have been discussing whether the appointment of Lee, with a power to command all our armies, would ve a tendency to dispet the despondency used by the recent reverses. We need hardly whom earnestly we have deprecated the gill to which this despondency has been ear it. It has been far in excess of what the cir instances would justify and, intensified by the onking street-corners and bar-rooms, it is on to be feared that some croaking has been and in quarters where contage and security

to be expected, and in consequence is speadiv limitud. Plans to ascertain the facts, we old now say Lee is highest in command in the rink whenever he is in the field. He therefore on mands not only all the troops within his deartment, but all who may happen to come in obsection with his command. The limits of is department is bounded solely by his opinion, and his command in the field is as targe and experience as treat a determinent as he is will. s department is connact solely by its opinion, of his command in the field is as targe and exited over as great a department as he is willing to control. The President has made the operiment now maged. Lee found it impossible to do both duties. The President reinctants, at Gen. Lee's own request, was compelled choose between retieving him of his coinsand in the army defending lichtmone or from exertal command over all the armines. The Enquirer has an article on the arming of axes, in which it brings forward Gen. Lee's expessition to conscript the regrees and to librate them and the wives of those who are made ditiers. It demands that every possible sacrificated life and property shall be made to seeme onfederate nationality. It copies an article and the Wilndhugton Journal, which proposes adopt any course necessary. The Enquirer vors immediate abolition, if necessary to see peace through recognition by France and ingland.

cure peace through recognition by France and England.

The Despatch has a long editorial, from which we take the following: We are now in the dark boar of tational districts, felt by the President of the Confederate States as keenly as by the lacest seasitive of the countrymen, and helps to add to his affliction by reproach and itaction.

The Examiner says: We are not in the least danger of being subjugated, unless the leading men who compose Congress and the Legislature are absolutely resolved to be. Butone thing is to be feared, the decay of public spirit before the continued criticism of executive policy.

Daltimore, Jan. 15.

The American's Beanfort correspondent of the 6th says: Nine deserters came off from Fort Fisher a few days ago and were picked up by one of the blockading vessels. They report the fort was about surrendering on the 20th, when they were surprised to learn that troops were being withdrawn from the shore. They represent the garrison as greatly demoralized. The quarters are all destroyed and the men poorly clad and supplied. All is quiet in the fleet and no indications of an early movement.

Prinama dates of the 6th contain news from South and Central American Republic. It is south and Central American Republic. It is now thought that there will be no war between spain and Peru; the difficulties will soon be unicably settled. The Spanish squadron at Chincha Islands have been reinforced by three heavy steam frigates. In Chili a number of new railroads are projected. There is no new revolution in any of the Spanish American States

tiscinents corring several Indiana farms for.

These lands are within from 35 to 69 mile this city. In consequence of the high priform produce improved places are advantaged in the city of the consequence of the high priform produce improved places are advantaged in the city of the

MARRIED evening of the loth inst., by I Capmin Avn. C. KENURL, I.

ENNEY.
In Cincinnali, Ohio, on the 11th inst., at the Christian hunch, corner of Elighth and Walent, by Elder John Minckleford, Mr. WM. U. Hart, of Frankiert, Kenneky, and Mise Carrier Summs, of Harrison Co. On the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. C. Dickerson, Mr. E. Merrier (Inter Lieutennal Colonel 11th Kry.), and Girs Anna E. Huwarns, client daughter of Colonel P. Metrlyy (late Lieutenani-Colonel 11th Ky.), and liss ANNA E. Hawkains, elders daughter of Colonel P. Hawkins, all of Bowling Green, Kenlucky. (In Wednesday, January 11th, at the Second Preshyrian Church, in Chrimnali, by the Evy. Dr. Thompon, Mr. WW. VANARSHAR and Mise ANNA D. VANARSHAR, as the Colon of Harrodsburg, Ky.

DIED. on the 3d inst., in Hardin county, ., after a short illness. Mrs. FANS Sugleton Kasey, sr., in the 6-th ye January 5th, in Shelby county, Ky., Muse Jana William, in the lifty second year of her age. Suddenly, in Shelbyville, Kr., January Tib, Henry C. Patray, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

January 11, 1885, of consumption, Joseph A. Brevallers, in the 53d year of his age.

In Frankfort, Ky., on the morning of the 2th lust, of typhold fever, Alexander Robertson, son of Harry Hardie, seed 15 years.

January 12, 1865, of consumption, Christie, wife of M. Vetter, in the 22d year of her age.
On the 17th Inst., after a short illness, EMMA, consor & Robert M. Ostrander, daughter of N. L. Montgomery January 12, 1865, of dropey, WM. Asyzstanso, in the 67th year of his age; a native of Glascow, Scotland

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. The gold market was very opict, without excitement, during the week, and drooping. The premium rate was down to 2161/4 during the week, and the decline since

ast Saturday amounts to " We cent. We quote gold, ex

Excurage—
New York. Day
Philadelphia. de
Budinore do
Budinore City. 10
M. Vouchers, City. 10
Orders on Washington. 25,0020, dis
BANK NOTE LIST BANK NOTE LIST.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY MESSES. HENT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY. PAR FUNDS. United States legal tender notes: National Bank note

3 die. Pleast for Mer.& Mec | Bk. of Ten-nessees | 52 d's | Other Bks | 50 d's d's | To dist | N. Carolina | 74 dist | S. Carolina | 74 dist | Tig dis. Georgia | 74 dist Arriga.-Mark I quiet, with a light empir. Sales a

Alconor - Prices unchanged We a ste 75 Be - at \$4 to, and for \$1 cent at \$4 ts.
Briran-In good demand. We q ote fair to plane at
40@45c; choice to extra at 500 fcc \$25. BEES AX - We quote at 55c.

BARK-The market rules sleady at \$15-31c for chest-nut oak, wagon, \$16-31c for car, and \$2-3.8 for stack

neasure. Bankay...There is very little offered in the mark t ules were made at \$1 65@1 75. BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE- Market tolerably activ Ve quote bale at 11/2/10/5e for machine, and 10/5/2011c or hand-made. Manilla rope at 30/20/1c, hemp rope at 5/2/1/c, hemp twine at 3/2/5c, batting twine at 3/c. and baling twine at Sec.

Bagothg-In fair demand at the same prices. We cte at 20% 30%c. Basomconn-In demand at the factory. We quote at 47@4 W 100 Da.

TEANS—Maket quiet, and with a light-upply Price rm at \$2 5562 75, according to quality. UAGS—Scamless two bushel grain buss singles. Blacksing—We quote Mason's small and large at \$ 13, and other brands at \$50,312 W gross.
Cherese—There was a fair demand during the week 211/2c for Western Reserve, 221/2c for Hamburg, nd 23c for E. D.

Canpula-Market quiet and prices 1 nuchanged with

tes of 13 and 14 oz star at 30(\$13c, and In@30c lor COTTON YARNA-We quote sales of No. 500 at 80c. COTTON TWING AND CAMPLEWICK - Unchanged. We note cotton twing and Camplewick - Unchanged. We note cotton twing at \$1.20, and candlewick at \$1.40. COAL -Unchanged. Pittsburg retalling at 32c B

Cooperage-The demand for barrels and cos moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels s c, whisky at 22 40, do from-bound at \$3 50, pork by, half barrels \$1.90, do iron-bound \$3.25, ham irres \$1.50, ten-gallon kegs \$1.25, do iron-bound \$1.75, five-pallon \$1.00, do iron-bound \$1.25. Barrel aver \$24(4.35 % 1.000. Hooppoles \$34(4.25 % 1.000. Coxx-Ingood demand and unchanged. We quote the or arrival at the lever at \$1,05 at 10 for ear, and 1 to at 15 for shelled.
There Bare—Sales of canyaged at 12.6 30 C \$7.5.

'ous-In demand at 44045c % dozen. Lioux-There was a fair demand during the week at the armo rates. We quote superfine at \$4.75 g. (Alba at \$9.50,69.85, and family at \$13.25,610.50. FEATHERS-Market quiet, and prices remain un

FRATIKES-MARKET QUICE, and prices remain un-changed at 565 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b.

GROCKEDFRS-Dull. Rio coffee 46@47c. New Or-Urlenn super is colling at 35@205%c. refined supers at 31 @31 \$c. and we quote New Orleans melasses at \$1 25 @3 for old. \$1 46 for new. Greaze—I'nchanged; we quote brown at 11-3111/ce, petlow 15c, and white at 16c; butcher bard at 201/06.11c; liow at 17@17%c. Sales of 40.8 to Bu parkhanse grans

Hires. The market-rules quiet, with a demand about unl to the offerings; we quote green at 7,24c, salted at tigalte, dry salted at 14@15c, dry flint at 14@15c; hog-ekins 44@50c each, and sheep-kins at \$16%2 25. Hay There you a moderate demand during the week and prices declined to \$26@20 @ tom on delivory. Hops -Selling at 30 3050 for old and 46 a 55c for the

lenn and STEEL.—Unchanged; we quote pig-from Sheet from SC 13c, CC 14c, Juniata 15c Bar Iron ic, CC 104c, Juniata 17c, Sweet 20c, Remodin 23c, orre-shore 15(d19c, mule-shore 30(&31c, Plough slabs c. plough plates Se. Inch hosp-iron 123/c. No y mall-rade Slc. Shels-Cast See, Crawley, German of Els de, spring 15/c see, and AB ble. Link AR Crawnty-Market steady of \$1.65/61.75 fo are, and 33693 25 W and for hydraulic coment, and St

w quotr as follows: Scholeather Oak Swasse, heudoth week-te, bridge 54670c, besseres 44650c, akirting 50954c Calfaking City \$1 5562, and French \$3 2564 \$8 8. LUMBER. - Prices unchanged since our last report, and note as follows:

LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and prices unchanged

Cuete pig lead at 21c, bar lead at 30c, Shot, patent 25; buskshot \$6 75. MALT .- The market is fair, and prices are firm, with mana ractured Toracco-Ken" cuy bright, \$1 (3) 50 william, \$150@\$1 25; dark, 750@\$1; Tennesco, 750@\$1; kinia, \$150 3to 3 5tt Missouri bright, from \$2 50 to 170; medium, \$1 to 1 50; and dark work 75 to \$1 \$1 ib MACKAREL Market steady and prices unchanged

Olla,—Market fair and prices frm. 193 quote coal and carbon at 93@97c; lard at \$3 05:22 10; linseed at \$140; benzine at 60@65c; and lubricating ells from 45@ 80c % gallon. OATS—In knod demand at 80/3/85c. ONIONE—We quote cales at \$625 50 W hhl from store, Oil Cake—Unchanged at \$50 W ton,

d at \$110841 50, lard at 23c, and hame at 25c. Price

l'AB- Selling at 38 frailon kegs) 🕷 dozen, INNERS' STOCK-Prices are unchanged. Sheeting (14 oz.) 550356c, enpper pitts 75c 7 lb.

First quality (No. 24 to 27) at 12c W it; sinc 28c. CHARCOAL SHART TRON. Nov. 15 to 27 at 14 %c W it.

SESSIA SHREET TROW, tien (Nos. 26 to 26) at 32c, genuine (Nos. 9 to 123 t Sie W Ib. O. We have no the during the week. 25° hinds.

pre vious week. 374 °
teen its during the week. 15° °
previous week. 15° °
previous week. 15° °
the 250 hogsheads sold during the week, 20 were

13. 2 at \$15. 2 at \$18. 1 at \$19. 1 at \$11. 50, 1 at \$11. 1 1 924 5000 24 75, 1 at 928 57, 2 at 937 50, and 2 at 32% 25 75 26 1 00 De. Bids on 5 hhds were rejected. WOODEN WARE.

WHEAT-Market quiet, and pr ere is a good demand at \$2@2 05 for red, and \$2 0% 2 12% for white.
Whicher—The market was a riet during the week, ith sales at \$2 20. rt df the week, and advanced to 32 20.

Window Glass- We made as allows: 2x10 34 50, 10 12 at 24 no, 10x14 at 85 10, 10x15 at 35 9% 10x10 at 95 5. 12x18 at 35 65, and 12x20 at 35 65.

LOUISVELLE, Jan. 14, 1965, The receipts, sales, and transactions in all kinds of live sek at this yard during the past work have been good overnment bovers and shippers are paring fair arion Cat, e-The arrivale are small, and prices range 314

Hogs. The arrivals are light, and prices advancing illy. Good butchers' hogs are worth 1.34 314 see, hoete and light thin hom are worth 103/411%c # 104 Shop and Lambe. The arrive a are in excess of the

a mand, and the prices for common are somewhat lower load sleep are selling at 55, 3, 7 7 100 Bu gross. There we one or two lots in the pers unsold, and no buy, reat

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET The revrent prices for the week at all the markets ar owe;
'l'attle 1-t' pually 1-320c fair to good anilly
e con mon it alze, inferior 1-63 use

and Calves List mality Select To ordinary \$450 mon \$15,645, interior \$25,65 To, ordinary \$450 jalves In quality \$15 125,6 Te, ordinary qualnote in fluority but the state of the state red Stars, --- lieu --- sed 9 % 10 % 214, light and may all key, all tend Ind 124; an arket for ber certifier on sine very much the iter is so week. The enppiy was rather I with bet lifty of the dier ings was prill poor. Sneep and were in road demand all the week and prices fahe celter, all kinds restlicting his or tiguers, as showe lifes sold pretty treely at our revised one.

169 ACKES, 120 IMPROVED, GCod me house and all necessary on)-buildings; no a loa dw. II ng. na bld bearing are bard, ang one of 200 Irees, beginning to bear. There forms are within one mile of a railroad, and it illes from the Ohio. in a good, health, and respectable

Indiana Farms for Sale, Inclining Farms for Searc,

1554 ACKES 100 CLEARFIL, MOSTLY

Inced soud frame dweether and out-buildinced soud frame dweether and out-buildinced soud frame dweether and out-buildinced sources of the source of the largeterm of the source of the largeinced source of the largelaws in wheat, there miles from N. A. & C. R. R., and

Joseph Bourt run fr in New Alesny. Price 3500 neres in

162 acres, 150 cleared, 45 in that timber, 50 acres in

time, soul dreining, buildings good, no dwell and pleayou stock water. 100 selected bowring apple trees, and

only some number of peach trees; there is nevent

mill harmafurye. Good select with in half a mile.

Stiff source, soou frame dwellium, good barm, 90 young

Copartnership. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING letween the understand was dissolved on the let of younger by finitestion.

Jon 16, 1965.

J. D. ALLEN, W. P. WHEPLETH.

Copartnership. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE
WHOLESALE ROOT and SHOE business at No.
28 Main strict, buy-se fifth and Sixth, under the
firm of PLATT & ALLEN.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 2, 1895.

jib diskwil Louisville, Ky., Jan. 2, 1865. Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

ather basiness demanding as unally idea siteration, and established attention, by esamection with the firm of PHELPS, CALLIWELL G.C., ceased by mutual consent on the Sits of October 18st. The brainness will be endusted by my formor sertiners, who are most cheerfully recommend to my intrices and the public as ominently worthy of configurations and the public as ominently worthy of configurations of the services of the services

HOUSE,

Cincinnati, Ohio. SILAS F. MILLER, Proprietor,

Late of the Gall Homes, outsville

Sales to-day of 30 hhds, as follows: I at \$7 45, 2 at

On the 15th inst., Haner Tuterann, aged fifty-eigh WOOL-Market dull, and prices are firm at %e for ib-washed, and 60c for unwashed.
Weapping Paper.—We quote at \$1:32.

> LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. SDELBY HOUSE Stock Report.

or all the catt e that arrive suitable for their o chase freely such cattle as suit their trade.

I of we took duri. the work has been

ns. receipts of all stock at all the yards for the week week were as follows: Beurss 5,044 cows 83, vos 88s, sheep and lambs 14,000, ewine 12,711, t week Beurs 5,191, cows 101, veal calvos 339, id lambs 5,384, swine 20,036.

Apply to R. Lynch, Journal office. jlt codskiews

Ten to Twenty Dollars per Day.

WITH THE INTENTION OF ENGAGING IN AN-

JO. A. CONTROL OF THE LANGEST AND THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE THE RUSINESS. A moder like form style of PHELPS. CALDWELL, & CO. Shimilated by the very libers' patronnae factor received the united on their part to me the modern of the rendence or their friends on the corner of them. They now have, besides the principal buildings on the corner of Enth, and Man. Scients and Tenth and Walmar streets exceeded by the m for storage.

JAMES S. PHELPS.

JIAGES R. TURNLEY.

BURNET

no. 7 nerve in wheat two never-inding springs plenty of stock water, situation healthy and neignorthood good. Frice SCI 50 an acre.

150 acres, good fencing, good dwelling, new barn, having seed peach and apple orebard of solveted finds, 40 acres in gream good apring-house, plenty of six water, Prize SCS an acre.

No acres, under good face, plenty of timber, good log house, 50 acres in dread and the six of the second good. The serves a sprendid barn, two good solt.

TARMENS DO NOT BY YOUR INDIVISION DAYS

I have a high parter for them, when you was buy one of high is Citich and Mathe blee-hom Brown Brown are despited by the state of the

Franklin.

Another proposition for a loan of five hundred millions has been received by the Treususy Department, from one Julius Bruns, of New York. The scheme seems visionary, and partakes decidedly of a lottery nature. There is little likelihood of its being entertained.

The Commissioner of Internal Revonne has decided that sales of town lands at auction, except when made by a judge or executive officer by a decree of the court, are exempt from taxation, also that deeds given by a municipal cor-

by a decree of the court, are exempt from taxation, also that deeds given by a municipal corporations of lands sold for taxes are exempt
from samp duty. Coupons on railway-bonds
must be returned as income for the year in
which they mature. The five per cent salary
tax is to be withheld on payments of prize
money, the accounts of which were adjudicated
subsequent to June 30, 1884.

A proclamation has been issued by the Govermor of South Carolina, calling upon every
white male person in the State to raily to its
defence. The penalty for refusal is severe.

The Whit and Examiner both contain articles
denouncing all offers of amnesty from this
Government.

The Richmond papers of Friday, January

Government."

The Richmond papers of Friday, January cith, came to hand to-day. The Whig of that date save some of Sherman's army are on the north side of Savannah river near Hardeeville. Kilpatrick, the Dispatch and Whig say, is also north of Savannah, but no movement north of Hardeeville in the direction of Charleston have been develued.

yet been developed.

The papers allude to the conciliatory policy which Sherman is pursuing toward the people f Georgia.

A despatch from General Hardee reports that he enemy had arrived before Hardeeville, but here were no indications of an immediate

The Richmond Enquirer is perfectly furious over Sherman's conciliatory polley in Georgia, for it don't believe that that State is willing to submit, and says: "We demand a public meeting in Georgia. We want to hear the voice of the brave and true patriots console the men comfort the feeble, and warn those who confide in the transparent cost of the Yankees."

The Ways and Means Committee were occupied vesterday in hearing the delegation of to-bacco manufacturers. They are of the opinion that the commissioner of internal Revenue is cor-

by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is correct. They think the tax on manufactured to-bacco is as beavy as manufacturers can stand. The Committee will hear other delegations during the coming week.

The resolution ahrogating the reciprocity treaty will be called up in the Senate to-morrow. A substitute will be offered for the proposition proposing to appoint commissioners to make a new treaty. An effort will be made to delay the whole, though there is evidently a make a new treaty. An effort will be made to delay the whole, though there is evidently a majority of the Senate favorable to a repeal of the treaty, and it may be agreed to without any

is intimated from good anthority, to night, three Democratic votes, while it needs eight. The amendment passed the Senate at the last

Treasury for subscriptions to the 10.40 banks expired last evening.

There has been a variety of rumors as to the

There has been a variety of rumors as to the next resort of the Secretary, it being understood that no more gold bonds are to be issued. In fact the Ways and Means Committee have already decided to that effect. It has been surmised that he would issue six per cent compound interest legal-tenders, which, with in terest accumulated, would enter into currency and relieve both the Treasury and the present stringency of the money market. It is intimated that he is disposed to rely upon the 7-39s, giving them fair trial after removing from the market all gold bond issues. Any further issue will no doubtible ultimately merged into some form of tanded debt. orm of ineded debt.

Now that Vice-President Hamlin has been

Now that Vice-President Hamilin has been defeated for the Maine Senatorship, his friends are urging him for the French mission. It is claimed that they have progressed so far as to declare that the will be tendered the position out of mere compiliment, and at the same time be invited to decline it.

Secretary Stanton left on Friday for Savannah, via Fortrees Mooroc. At the latter place he met Colonel Eving, General Sherman's bearer of despatches, on his way to Washington.

A letter is published here written by Osbon, the Naval reporter, now nader arrest, from

he various journals, promising to furnish them n advance detailed accounts of all of Admiral corter's plans for the attack on Wilmington. NEW YORK, Jan 9.

The Wilmington Journal save: Bragg has written a letter breathing christian hope; he save there is no cause of alarm, as there is no force of the enemy between Wilmington and able to resist all further attempts to capture Wilmington. He closes by soliciting the prayers of the Church for himself and army.

The Richmond Whig of the 6th savs: A large number of rebel deserters and lawless men are roaming over the upper counties of Georgia, committing depredations on the inhabitants.

committing depredations on the inhabitants.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "Since Sherman left Miledgeville he has changed his policy. In that town and at Atlanta he was all harshness and brustity. At Savannah he had been all conciliation." The Hispatch furgets that Sherman announced that his conduct would be governed by the treatment he received.

The Mobile Tribune says that on the 19th a party of Yankee raiders, inmbering about 1,390, reached west Pascagoula and were embarked on langules. They destroyed several ferries and did other damages. The pirate Semmes met with an enthusiastic reception at Mobile.

Resolutione have been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature of opposition to the empension of the writ of habeas corpus, to impressment, to conscription, to the surrender of State officers and in surveyer of State officers and in surveyer of State of the ent, to conscription, to the surrender of State dicers, and in support of State negotiations for

sion of the halves corpus, said if the gentle-men in that Legislature and in Congress could not protect a sinst another illegal suspension of this privilege, the time had come when, by the laws of nature, he would be justified in starting

this privilege, the time had come when, by the laws of nature, he would be justified in starting a new revolution.

The mejority of the Committee of the North Carolina Legislature on Resolutions to initiate and negotiate for an honorable peace, report that, while every effort was being made to etrengthen our armies, they should be accompanied by some manifestation of an effort and desire to secure an honorable peace. Commissioners having heretoforc been refused by the United States on the ground of the recognition of the Sonthern Confederacy. Thus is the objection sought to be removed in the resolutione, by appointing Commissioners on the port of the States whose civil existence and authority have ever been dealed. These Commissioners are not to have power from the States, but only to be tendered by the President for a peace conference.

The Heraid's off Charleston correspondent, daied January 1st, says Commander Preble's naval brigade has been disbanded and sent back to the vessels to which they belonged.

The Times's correspondent says the Investigation of the facts in the mine explosion in front of Peterslung is closed, and the verdict will show a divided responsibility, falling npon Burnside, Wade, and the General who led the assant to be made by lot. The Tritune's correspondent of the 3d says: Mr. Pollard, of the Richmond Evaminer, captured some eight months ago, has gone to Richmond to see if the can arrange an exchange of

tured some eight months ago, has gone to Richmond to see it he can arrange an exchange of himself for Mr. Richardson, the correspondent of the Tribune, captured some clash. of the Tribune, captured some eighteen month

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.

The Commercial's correspondent estimate-that Hood took acrose the Tennessee from 26,-600 to 28,000 men. Forrest abandoned about 150 wagons on the north side. On Friday, Lvon, with about 800 men, passed through McMinnville, capturing a company of Tennessee cavalry. He crossed the Chattanoo ga raiiroad is low Tullahoma, tore up a lew ralls on his way to join Forrest at Russellvillo.

Secretary Stanton and General Meigs arrived here last evening. Also, Simon Draper and other attaches of the Custom House. They sailed for Savannah at noon to-day. Weather FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 9.

The Times' and World's Washington special savs that the Blairs have again started for Richmond. baving learned that passes from the rebel Secretary of War awaited them at City Point

Point.

The Tribune's Washington special says it is probable a resolution will be introduced in the Senate inquiring under what law Hancock's corps is being organized, and it is almost certain that nominations of the officers will be re-

jected.
The same special gives a letter written by a noddier in Jeff. C. Davis's corps strongly reprimanding that General for turning back slave women and children who sought to follow their husbands and fathers that were allowed to accompany the corps in its march through Georgia.

New York, Jan. 9. Advices from Morganza, Louisians, state that all was quiet, and that the recent measures adopted by General Ullman relative to communication outside of the post have had a most salutary effect on predatory rebels.

The gunboat Gazelle had retailated for the murder of Colonel Thatcher by destroying the rebel residences in the vicinity of the bloody deed.

deed.

An expedition consisting of a portion of the Minnesota battery and infantry and a cavalry force, had been sent by General Ullman beyond the Atchafalava, but they met few rebels, who are the few rebels, who

Special Deep teb to the Louise like Journal 1

Washington, Jan. 9 In the House of National Representative Mr. Te man, Congressman from Kentucky obtained the floor to-day, and delivered a great speech on Resonstruction and the Constitutional Amendment. In a telegraphic report justice not be done to the of rt of Mr. Yeaman substance he said :

In substance he said:

Under the theory and organization of our Government, lovality requires an acquiescence in the regularly-expressed will of the majority; not an abandonment of opinion, but a constitutional obedience; not lovally to men and arties, but to the Government. Action apon this idea would have saved us the present war; acting upon it now, we will be carried safely described. He then reviewed some of the most memora-

c strifes in the world's bistory, especially civil ars, and asked if our trouble must last as long others have? For his part, while he would

in the justice of the American heart toward a fallen foe.

To effect our great alm, we must have a feasible and just policy of restoration, commonly called reconstruction, and proceeded to show that the bill, as reported by the Committee on Rebellions States, was unconstitutional and wholly impracticable, and oraged that he bill, introduced by himself at the present session, and heretofore published by as, embraced the main ideas processary in any scheme of restoramain ideas necessary in any scheme of restura-tion; which are a logal State Government, an abandonment of the rebellion, unrestricted suffrage, and the submission of doubtful ques-tions to the courts. He had embodied this plan a series of resolutions, introduced by him in coember, 1863, and afterwards the pith of the December, 1805, and arter wartes the little of the celeme was recommended by both Mr. Sewar and Mr. Lincoln. Ite did not accuse these ger and Mr. Lincoln. He did not accuse these gen-tlemen of stealing his thunder, but facetionsly congratulated them on their rather late conver-sion to his views.

Mr. Y. then took up the great question of the constitutional amendment, forever settling

Mr. Y. then took up the great question of the constitutional amendment, forever settling the slavery question, and advocated it in an argument at length, and one which displayed deep research. It was conclusive and unanswershle. Its appearance in full before the penple of Kentucky and its perusal by them will form an era in their reflections and conclusions on this subject. After mentioning several minor reasons that would fully justify any legislator in submitting this question to the people, the source of all power in our Government, he avowed he would not rest his justification on any of them, but would go boldly forward to the main question and put it on the ground that under tion and put it on the ground that under facts as they exist, and have been developed by facts as they exist, and have been developed by the war, it was necessary, and the best thing that could be done. A few years ago, with no strong predilections for elavery, he would have advocated emancipation only npon three grounds, graduation, compensation, and de-portation. But we are not dealing with facts as they were, or as we would have them, but as they are, and as we neither caused them to be

they are, and as we neither caused them to be nor can prevent.

We must be practical, look destiny in the face, sound the augular points in the transitiou period, smooth the rough piaces in a new road and not kick against the pricks. He demonstrated the utter folly and ruin of Kentneky making a stand and a political fight on a question already lost, for an institution already condemned; showed that truescenomy to the planter and the State now required emancipation; the future peace of the two races requires it; and that reconstruction will be easier when this

er and the State now required emancipation; the future peace of the two races requires it; and that reconstruction will be easier when this distarting element is driven from our politics. The South is concluding to put the negro in the army at the cost of emancipation, and is now thinking of an edict of universal freedom to conciliate Enrope. Shall we in Kentucky make a stand for slavery when its foes are powerful enough to overthrow it and those who stand by it, and when its friends are contemplating its overthrow in its own household?

He repudiated the idea that slave labor was the foundation of a civilization of a higher type. The figures don't show it, and Kentucky will ultimately be more prosperous without it than with it. Labor is like other things of value, and will fud its proper pecuniary levely it is therefore impossible that slave labor can be cheaper than free.

Mr. Y even contended that this measure is now the true policy and the most powerful weapon of the conservative party. The rebedition could not have been langurated or supported without slavery, and the whole power of the fanatical jacobinial abolitionists of the North was derived from anti-slavery agitation. In their anti-slavery views they had the sympathy of the age and of modern civilization, and, upon the strength of that, were carrying such errors as the suppression of the press, the overthrow of personal liberty, and other dangerous errors. He would rob these two dangerous errors. He would rob these two dangerous parties of their power—be would ent their hair fefore they had torn down the piliars of the temple.

into nothingness the objection that slavery can-not be legally abolished by an amendment to the national constitution. It will act as a gnictus among the politicians and lawvers of the school of States Rights, States Son erignty, &c. This speech was concluded by lliustrating the chd and the fall of slavery by a beautiful allusion to the death of Wallenstein. Washington, Jan. 9.

SENATE. Mr. Doolittle prescuted a memorial from the

tion to the establishment of a naval depot on the Western lakes. Mr. Sherman presented a memorial from the resident of the Refngee Relief Commission of President of the Refugee Relief Commission of Ohio, asking for an appropriation of money for the support of the Southern refugees. Mr. Sherman said there were thousands of loyal refugees in the cities of Cinelunat, St. Louis, and Lanisville, and their condition was deplorable. Not less than ten thousaud white people had been reudered homeless and scattered through the South by the furtures of war. He that can ought to do something in the matter, but he did not believe an appropriation of relieving them. The Government ought to give them work to do for the army, manufacture of elething. &c., or a law might be passed ture of clothing, &c., or a law might be passed giving them the use of lands subject to couf-cation. He wished the memorial to be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and it was

sorted back the resolution to distribute the pro-ceds of the sale of the cotton captured at Sa-annah among the officers and soldiers of Sher-nan's army, with a unanimous recommendation

that it be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the joint resolution freeing the wives and children of colored seddlers was taken up.

Mr. Sanisbury spoke against the resolution. He opposed the measure before the Senate on the ground of policy and humanity, because it was opposed to the legitimate rules of war. This policy proposed by the party in power was abhorent to Napoleon. Gen. Scott had expressed his opinion against the right of Congress to interfere with slavery.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the resolution so as to make its action prospective only, and not retrospective and prospective, as reported by the Military Committee. He regarded the resolution as a viniation of the Constitution, but if it must pass, he did not see that freeing the wives and children of those already in the service would promote enlistments, and he therefore hoped that it would be made to operate ouls in the case of those who should here atter coil in the case of those who should here atter eniist.

Mr. Clark hoped the amendment, would not

e adopted, and spoke briefly against it.

Mr. Pomeroy spoke in favor of the resolu

Mr. Davis resumed in opposition to the reso Intion.

Mr. Johnson disputed the anthority of Congress to pase such a resolution. He (Johnson) said that there was no dou'st of the authority of Congress to enlist slaves, or to amend the Constitution so as to abulleh slavery. Slavery was already mortally wounded, and conid not snivive even if peace without its abolition was declared to-morrow. He believed the rebels had good reason to believe that England and France world aid them to achieve their independence if they would abolish slavery, as they unquestionably had a right to do. What would the Senator from Ohlo do them? Would he submit to the dissolution of the Union, provided the Sonth should abolish slavery? He (Johnson) was happy to know that the President did not concur in the views of Mr. Wade. During the last political canvases, a paper known by the title of "To whom it may concern," was circulated. One of the conditions of peace named in it was the abolition of slavery, but the friends of the President took good care to explain this away before the people, and tell them it did not mean exactly what appeared on its face. ortion.

Mr. Johnson disputed the anthority of Cor exactly what appeared on its face.

exactly what appeared on its face.

Boston, Jan. 9.

A large number of merchants and the leading men of the city met in Fanenii Hali to-day, to inangurate measures for sending forward other necessaries and supplies to the people of Savannah. Mayor Lincoin presided. Resolutions were adopted to effect the object of the meeting, and a committee appointed to receive contributions. Addresses were made by Mr. Lincoln, Col. Julian Allen, Edward Everett, and others. A hearty sympathy with the purpose of the gathering was manifested throughout the proceedings, and, at the adjournment, three cineers were given for Savannah and Sherman.

New York, Jan. 9.

The Times Huntsville correspondent, dated 4th, sums up the losses since Hood assumed the offensive against Thomas as follows: Hood's loss in killed, wounded, and missing 20,8%. Thomas's total loss 7,000. The rebels loss in Generals were 6 killed and 5 wounded and captured. They also lost 68 cannon. When Hood marched on Franklin he had 40,000 men. The Union force at that time numbered only 17,000. A new campaign is projected and the army is in motion. Thomas's headquarters will be on the Tennessee river, near Eastport. will be on the Tennessee river, near Eastport in a few days.

A Washington special says: Horace Greeley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. A special to the Commercial says: It is a que ion whether Mr. Blair will go to Richmond ie was reported still in Washington to da: Mr. Fessenden will not lay his financial plan before Congress till he can have futly consulted his successor, who, it is said, the President wil decide on this week.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided to make a public appeal in behalf of the destitute of Savannah, and arrangements

have been made in accordance.

The Convention to-day decided to completely e ise the constitution, and passed a resolution or the appointment of eleven commerces to the model by referred the different articles of the constitution, and whose duty it shall be on the constitution, and whose duty it shall be on the constitution.

in evacuated by order of Gen. Reynolds. It order at the instance of the citizens of that ection of the country.

New York, Jan. 9.

The Post's Washington special says: Fessen-den received such ample subscriptions to his 10.40 loan, and is doing so well with his 7.30 loan, that the Committee of Ways and Means believe the committee of Ways and Means The Tribune's London letter says: The pro-

tebels abroad, who are greatly in need of At the principal hotels in Paris over 4,000 Tranks have been pawned by Sauthern gentle-men as security for their bills.

The same letter says: The rebei agents re-cently bought the steamship Rattlesnake, sister to the Tallahasse, evidently with the design of fithing her out as a nigrate.

ing her out as a pirate. The ligrald's Newbern letter gives the follow-The Herald's Newbern letter gives the following additional particulars of the Reanoke river expedition: The gunboats Otsego and Barclay were sunk by torpedees. The river was found to be full of torpedees. Sevent-five were taken up in a distance of twent-tive miles, Semetimes they were found stretched across the river in single lines. The fleet proceeded to Poplar Point, and found the batteries too strong without the co-operation of the land forces. On their return, the boats were somewhat annoyed by sharpshooters. on officers writing from the prisons at

olumbia say that many others are escaping, the hundred getting away in one day. The raons issued to the prisoners consist of corumeal

night of the 17th ult., four hours after Colonel Mulford's tlag of truce left Fort Sumpter, the blockade-runner Fox ran through the fleet and reached Nassan. It is rumored that the roled rams are preparing to come down to attack the fleet. tack the feet.

The Post's Washington special says: The Ways and Means Committee had the tobacco tax under consideration this morning. The interests are clashing, and it is difficult to reconcile them.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. The Herald's City Point correspondent, of the 8th, says: major-General Butler has been removed by the President from the position of commander of the Army of the James and the removed by the President from the position of commander of the Army of the James and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and he has been ordered to report at Loweli, Mass. The official document in the case directed him to turn over his command to the person named by Lt. Gen'i Grant as his temporary successor. Gen'i Ord, lately in charge of the corps, has succeeded temporarily to the Important command. The Tribune says Mr. Blaft, Sr. is in Bichmond, and goes specially to see what can be done in the way of peace. The Tribune does not think he will succeed, and urges the filling up of our armles and making short work of the rebeillion.

Blair is not clothed with any power from our Government, but we infer that he is authorized to ascertain whether any treaty of peace is now ttalnable.
The Ilerald's Winchester correspondent de-

talls a conversation with a man recently from Richmond, who says the reliefs are busy preparing for evacuation. Much government property and many officials have already been sent off into the interior.

Jeff has become convinced that he cannot hold the city much longer, and it is being nined.

Late rebel papers show that Davis has now on his hands quarrels with the Governors of Mis-

Late rebel papers show that Davis has now on his hands quarryls with the Governors of Mississippi, Georgia, and Aiabama.

The Richmond Whig thinks the recent alleged peace mission of the two Blairs, entitled the United States the most impudent nation that has ever had existence.

The Charleston Courier says: Hood has butchered his troops as recklessly as, according to the Richmond Sentinel, ever Grant did.

The Richmond Sentinel, ever Grant did.

The Richmond Whig prints the testimony from a Savannah clergyman, and from Gen. Wayne and Gen. Beauregatd, that the reputed atroctice charged upon Sherman's army at Milledgeville are wholly unfounded.

Ladies of Milledgeville also write that no such violence was even attempted.

iolence was even attempted.

The Richmond Examiner radicules the citizens' meeting at Savannah, saying it was com-posed of seventeen persons.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9. The Union State Convention for the purpose of reorganizing the civil government in Tennesee assembled at the capitol this morning. Delegates were present from all parts of the State. Samuei R. Rogers, of Knox county, was chosen President, and Messrs. Mercer and Cone, of Nashville, Secretarles. Nothing of importance was done to-day. The meeting adjourned until

Among the members in attendance are some blest politicians in Tennessee. Parson w and Horace Maynard are here and Blowniow and Horace Maynard are here and attended the meeting to-day.

Heavy rain all day. River rising rapidiy—ten feet water on the sheais.

Sr. Lotis, Jan. 10. The Vickshurg Herald of the 5th has a full account of Geo. Grierson's recent raid in Mississippi. The expedition left Memphis on the 21st uit, three thousand strong, consisting of the 2d.

uit, three thousand strong, consisting of the 2d New Jersey, 4th Missonri, 7th Indiana cavairy, 1st Mississippi monuted rifles, 3d and 4th Iowa, 10th Missonri, 2d Wisconsin, 4th and 11th Illinois, and 3d U. S. (colored).

At Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Raiiroad, a considerable force of the enemy was encountered, and a sharp fight ensued, in which quite a number of the enemy was killed and wounded. Five hundred prisoners were taken.

A rebel Brigadier-General Holbon, commanding, was among the killed. From Egypt the command struck westward, crossing the Mississippi Central Raiiroad below Grenada, destroying thirty miles of it. Several locomotives and fifty cars were destroyed at Grenada, and cloth and shoe factories at Bunkston. The expectition brought in eight hundred horses and mules, and about the same number of contrabands.

Among the prisoners cautaged are one Col

rabands.

Among the prisoners captured are one Colouel, a Lieutenaut-Colonel, twenty-five line officers, and a number of our men, who, to escape the horrible treatment of our prisoners at Andersouville, had joined the rebel army.

On the night of December 26, Eneign Blum, U. 8 N., steamer Virginia, cut out from Galveston the schooner Belle, from Nassau, with one hundred and twenty bales of cotton. The schooner, when captured, was within five hundred yards of the rebel guardship, close in shore.

Fort Smith advices of the 25th ult. confirm Fort Smith advices of the 25th ult. confirm the reported evacuation of that post and Van Buren, and the probable participation of their garrisons la some movement south. Licut. Wilcox, of the Chickasaw hattalion, had an interview with Gen. Thayer on the 25th under a flag of truce. The reported object of the visit was to negutiate terms for the surrender of his battalion to the Union forces.

The remnant of Price's army was at Boggy Depot, on Red river. Descritions were very numerous, and the whole country was filled with stranglers.

stragglers.
Three ordinances for immediate emanci-Three ordinances for immediate emancipation were introduced in the convention yesterday, but, after discussion, were informally laid aside to allow Mr. Drake, of 8t. Lonis, to introduce his resolution for the appointment of committees to whom should be referred the different articles of the present State constitution. After further debate, this resolution was adopted, and this morning the President appointed committees on boundaries, legislation, executive department, indicial department, education, internal improvement, banks, militia, seat of government, mode of amending the constitution, and resocianeous provisions. Each of these committees is to carefully examine the parts of the present constitution referred to them respectively, and report to the convention such amendments thereto as they may consider expedient.

cy-edient.
Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, is Chairman of the Committee on Legislation; Judge Clover, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Judicial department; and Mr. Glistrap, of the Committee on the Mode of Amending the Constitution. In addition to these, a Committee on Emancipation was appropriated, to which all resolutions, ordinances, and bills on that subject shall be referred, with instructions to report to more as well as the control of the c erred, with instructions to report to-morrow and another on the elective franchise and dis anchise of rebeis.
Colonel Krekel, President of the Constitu-

onal Convention, has been appointed Judge f the United States District Court for the estern District of Missouri, vice Judge Welis

JCLESBURG, COLORADO, Jan. 9. On Saturday morning a party of sixty Indians attacked the overland mail express coach, three miles east of here, and robbed the mail express. They also attacked a mule train close by, killing one man and wounding another. The troops at the military post here, numbering from fitty to eighty, were immediately started to the relief of the white settlers in the vicinity, and drove the Indians to the Bluffs, a mile back, where the Indians were reinforced to the number of one thousand five hundred, and in turn drove our troops back to the post. The Indians then entered the stage station in large numbers, and after destroying all the furniture, and breaking all the windows in the buildings, set them on fire. They also destroyed a large amount of telegraph material. A well directed fire of mucketry from our troops at the post soon drove them from the statics. urday morning a party of sixty Indians nelegraph material. A well directed fire of musketry from our troops at the post soon drove them from the station. In a running fight on the retreat of our troops, thirty-five Indians were killed, including the principal chief. Ninetten soldiers and citizens were killed, and a general massacre and destruction of whites was only prevented by the perseverance and bravery of our troops and an efficient artilisty five. The Indians retreated in a southerly direction. This is by far the most determined invasion made by the Indians.

Naw York, Jan. 10.

New York, Jan. 10.

By the steamer Liberty we have Havana dates of the 4th. But little news from any quarter had reached Havana since the last advices from San Domingo. Though containing nothing new, they represent the Spaniards as making poor progress, and the general opinion is that Spain ought to abandon the attempted conquest of the Island. The same may be said of the Island. The same may be said of the

of the Island. The same may be said of the Fiench in Mexico.

Toronto, Jan. 10.

The case of Burley, one of the Lake Eric pirates, was again before the court to-day. The original document signed by Jeff Davis was produced, which authorized the raid. Objection being made to receiving it, the court adjourned to Thursday to consider the objection.

The treaty, Suppose it true that the repeal of the treaty would limpoverish Canada, he didn't believe it would be wise to do so. We ought to which passed Congress will tend to complicate a position already seriously embarrassing. The Loudon Post thinks the promptitude of the Canadian Government in its order for the arrest of the raiders is substantial testimony to its good faith, and will have a reassnring apjourned to Thursday to consider the objection. The second of th

New York, Jan. 19.
Nearly all the papers to day have canonals on Biair's recent visit to Richmend.
The Tribute has no expectation of peace as the immediate result of the mission. Biair loss not go with power to make peace, bitt is unthorized to ascertain if peace is possible. It

the mission to open the way to responsible ne-goliation. It does not look for peace till every experiment in the South has been tried, by makcan come of the mission. The fewerament has thus far dealt with the rebels only as individuals, and therefore only their State authorities can deal with the General Government in a move-

est peace-makers

The Tribunc publishes a letter from Rock island, denying the recent charge of the bad reatment of the robel prisoners. It says

soners have exactly the same as our own

Times editorially thinks that Thomas will probably make a morch southward from Florence through to Alabama and Mississippi The Commercial Advertiser has an editorial on the removal of General Butler, and reviews his military career on the James river and at Fort Fisher. It pays a compliment to his administrative ability, but considers him a failure as a military leader. It enumerates his failures, but thinks he has acced to the best of his humbled and home the Contemporary will

as a military leader. It canmerates his failures, but thinks he has acted to the best of his knowledge, and hopes the Government will place him in a situation better adapted to him. The Post's Washington letter says: The Navy Department has taken great pains to prevent the export of anthractice coal, which blockaderunners desire, as they are discovered by the smoke of other kinds. Lutely a ship, with a cargo, put into St. Thomas, and sold the cargo, which was bought by blockade-runners, and cent to Nassau.

A quarrel has sprung up between Jeff Davis and Governor Clark, of Mississippi, in regard to State troops lately called out hy Gov. Oppase Davidson's raids. Davis insisted and demanded that these troops were turned over to the Confederate Government. Clark refuses to comply, and says he is determined the command and control them as Cammander-in-Chlef of the Mississippi inilitia. Gov. Yates also disputes Davids right to decide who are exempts in Alabama, and in reply, says that ministers, drugglists, and the press be considered exempt.

New York, Jan. 10.

Late robel newspapers contain an interesting and detailed narrative of the late Union raid of Generals Stoneman, Burbridge, and Gillem in Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia, and so damaging to the enemy in the destruction of sait and lead works and a vast amount of other property, though an effort is made to represent the extent of injury as much less than it really is, it cannot avoid acknowledging that it was very great, and derives some consolation from the fact as the Yankees have now done all the harm in that region they are capable. in that region they are capable.

The rebel Senate on the 6th Instant adopted a resolution of thanks to their Indian ailies of

the Cherokee nation.

The Richmond papers are still indulging in glorifications over the failure of the expedition against Wilmington. Butler is said to be still alive and in a place of security, and his early

alive and in a piace of security, and his early recovery is anticipated.

In the sharp discussion now going on between the rebel newspapers, in which Jeff Davis is meddling, is charged as the cause of all their recent disasters; some of them in their defence assail Gen. Lee as the Marpiot.

The Herald's Army of the James correspondent says; All in camp, except the General himselt, appear greatly surprised at his removal. If it was caused by the Wilmington failure, it was inquired why it was not sooner made. The answer to this was that General Ord, who temporarily succeeds General Butier, was absent, and the authorities only awaited his return.

General Butier received the order about halfpast eleven, o'clock Sunday forenoon, and before three o'clock P. M. had made all his fareweil preparations, turned over the army to his

fore three octook r. st. not have army to his well preparations, turned over the army to his successor, and taken his departure for the North.
The Herald's Shennodah correspondent says the inhabitants are suffering from the scarcit of food, and that the rebei troops are o upon them, rendering their condition still more

No new active military movements of impor tance have taken place recently in the Vailey.

The Herald's Springfield (Missouri) correspondent says the Union garrisons have been withdrawn from all points sonth of that place as far as Fort Smith, Arkansas, by order of Gen. Canby.

The Georgia Recorder says the Georgia Log

Intergeorgia Recorder says the Georgia Leg Islature will be reassembled as soon as the State Honse can be repaired. The Alabama Legislature adjourned after The Alabama Legislature adjourned after amending the revenue laws, providing for the support of indigent families of soldiers, clothing for Alabama soldiers who are prisoners, and for deficiencies in the Treasurv.

The two Houses could not agree upon a Militia Bill, and upone was passed. The Senate was in favor of a sweeping bill, while the House insisted on certain exemptions. Joint Resoluinelated on certain exemptions. Joint Resolu-tions were adopted and the reconstructions

were passed.

The Scattified contains an account of a rebel The Scattled contains an account of a rebel cavalry expedition in Southwestern Virginia, where, it says, the people generally are disloyal, and the mountain passes are infested with hushwhackers and swamp dragoons. It is a very rich grass country, and abounds with fine fut sock. They secured 500 head, and undoubted by made the people still more disloyal.

A Washington despatch says that Secretary Fessenden has asked a modification of the law to as to what has asked a modification of the law costs to what says that Secretary Fessenden has asked a modification of the law. essenden has asked a modification of the law o as to allow him to issue two thousand mil-ons more of the 7-20 bonds. The vote on the constitutional amendment ill will be postponed for several days to allow uldbensation

uil discussion.

The Heraid's Washington"despatch says: A cading yeare Democrat, who has taken a rouninent part in the peace movements during the late election, and whose personal relations with the President have been very friendly, has gone to Richmond, and will be probably heard of there soon.

of there soon.

The Lower House of the rebei Congress has been engaged for several days in discussing the question of the consolidation of the army. It appears to be generally admitted by rebei Congressmen that a necessity for consolidation exists, but the debate on the adoption of the plan is a perfect hitch in regard to the question whether the officers for consolidated organizations shall be elected by the men or by General Lee.

Lee.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, backed by rabid fire-culers, favors the movement to make Lee dictator by giving him full power to appoint officers for the entire army. The movement was opposed by other members, who favor opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Vice-President Hamlin in the chair.
A petition to increase the pay of army officers was presented, and referred to the Military Com-Mr. Dooiittie presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee on the subject of cansi navigation around the falls of Niagara. Referred to the Committee on Mili

Niagara. tary Affairs.

Mr. Clark presented a petition from citizens of Virginia, asking that a Territorial Government be substituted for the present State Government.

ernment.

Mr. Grimes called up the House bill to advance the line officers of the navy fifty numbers in rank for special merit. Passed.

Mr. Van Winkle cailed up the bill to reimburse the Adams Express Company for losses sustained by the sluking of a steamer at New Orleans, lawing on board a safe containing Government treasury notes. After some discussion, it was referred to the Committee on Chains. aims.

A resolution to repeal the Reclprocity treaty

chims.

A resolution to repeal the Reclprocity treaty was then taken np.

Mr. Hale was sorry the Senate contemplated the repeal of the treaty. He regarded it as a step in the wrong direction. The treaty had been productive of good to both parties, and to repeal it could effect no good. If the object of repealing it was to benefit our commercial or financial interest, he wouldn't object.

Mr. Hale read a statement from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to show that nuless operations of treaty exports to Canada had been increased in a few years from \$600,000 to to \$2,500,000, free goods and duty paying had been increased. If he had been told Canada had altered the tariff so as to make it burdensome to our commerce. Rates had not risen more than 2 per cent and in the last few years they had decreased. In 1862 they were 19 per cent only a half per cent larger than in 1850. The statement that there had been unfair advantages taken on way duties was therefore a mistake. In 1853 exports to Canada were \$6,000,000; in 1854 \$15,000,000; in 1856 \$22,000,000, and 1863 \$23,000,000. Imports had increased from \$490,000 to \$20,000,000.

Mr. Hale was sorry that the Senate was about to act so soon on this matter. The Chamber of Commerce of New York had taken the matter under consideration, and would report. He understood that the Chamber of Commerce of Commerce of Commerce when we needed the sinews of war so ninch. In conclusion he said the aborogation of the treaty would be regarded by Canada and England as a retailation for the wrongs which the people of Canada were willing now to do anything they could to repair the wrongs that had been done and to prevent their repetition. He believed it would strengthen the rebellion and weaken the Union cause to repeal the treaty. Suppose it true that the repeal of the treaty would impoverish Canada, he didn't believe it would be regarded by Canada and England as a retailation for the wrongs which the people of Canada were willing now to do anything they could to repair the wrongs

corn of free the passions rather than from the welfane of the country. The treaty had been wise and solutary, and under it commerce had grown upond improved. Until some gentleman could point out some injury that had been man could point out some injury that had been be done, he had ed the Senate would purse. He intered the merchants of You York wand have

it forgets equality and equity in any essentia-tespect, there must be a modification in con-formity with just principles. I mean to be brief, but hope, though brief, to make the proper conclusion apparent. The treaty may be seen under four different heads. It concerns be seen under bur different heads. It concerns fisheries, navigation of the St. Lawrence, the British Possessions, and the revenue of the United States. The fisheries have been a source of anxiety through our history. Even from the beginning, and for several years previous to the Reciprocity treaty, they had been the occasion of nuch trouble, verging at times to positive outbreaks. This is plain advantage which cannot be dening but a force, they have been different problements. not be denird; but as far as I have been able to examine, I don't find any further evidence show ing the value of the treaty in this connection, while opinions, even among those most interested in risheries, are divided. There are partisans for it in Gioncester, Mass., and partisans for it in Maine. If the treaty related exclusively to fisheries, I should not be willing to touch it; but the piactical question is whether the seeming advantage in this respect is sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantage in other respects. Next comes the navigation of the St. Lowenece; but this plausible concession has proved to be but little more than a name. It appears, that, during the first six years of the treaty only forty American vessels, containing 12,550 tons passed through the St. Lawrence and during the same time only nincteen vessels, containing 5,460 ne only nineteen vessels, containing 5.416 is, returned by the same open highway. ions, retirined by the same open highway. These are very pretty amounts, when we had on the lakes a commerce of fifty-eight millions, or when we consider the carrying trade between the United States and British Provinces. Take the year 1857 to '62, inclusive, and we shall find that, during this period, the shipping of the United States which cleared for the British Provinces was ten million tons.

of the Cliffed States which cleared for the British Provinces was ten million tons, and the foreign shipping which cleared during the same period was seven million tons, while the shipping of the United States which entered at our custom-houses from the British Provinces was 10,000,000 tons, and foreign shipping which entered was 64,555,420. I mention these things by way of contrast in commarison with these catered was 64.555,420. I mention these things by way of contrast in comparison with these grand movements. The business which we have been able to do on the St. Lawrence seems to be trivial; It need not be considered as an element in the present discussion. Treaty may be seen next in bearing on commerce, between the two countries. This has increased immensely but it is difficult to see how much this increase is due to treaty and how much natural growth, population, and facilities of transportation in both countries. There, also, railroads furnish prompt and constant communication which have gone into successful operation since the treaty. In three years immediately preceeding the treaty the total exports to Canada were \$18,216,518, and the total imports in the proposition of 100 to 16 in the years of treaty. \$22,588,577, being of exports and imports in the proportion of 100 to 16 in ten years of treaty; the total exports to Canada and the British Provinces were \$226,350,932; the total imports were \$22,008,937,862. According to these amounts the exports were in proportion of 100

were \$2.003,987,862. According to these amounts the exports were in proportion of 100 to 78. The total exports to Canada in three years were \$851.866,865, and the total imports were \$853.866,865, and the total imports were \$858.6764, being in proportion of 190 to 57, while the exports to Canada alone during the ten years of the treaty were \$176.371,911, and the total imports \$184.171,347, being in proportion of 100 to 97. I present these tables to by before you the extent and nature of the change in commerce between the two countries. In the view which I take it is not improper to consider the neach debeted question as to the effect of difference between our exports and imports, involving, as it does, the whole question of the balance of trade. The Reciprosity treaty cannot be maintained or overturned on any contested principle of political economy. I come in the last place to the influence of the treaty on the revenue of the country, and here the Custom-house is our principal witness, and means of determining this question will be tound in anthentic tables published from tifne to time in the report of the treaty, and especially in the report made to Congress at this session, which I have in my hands. Looking at these letters, we flud certain unanswerable points. From an estimate founded on the trade before the treaty, it appears, that, if no treaty had been made, and trade had increased in the same ratio as before the treaty, Canada would have paid the United States in ten years of the treaty at least \$16.373,800, of which she has been reliev-

as before the treaty, Canada would have paid the United States in ten years of the treaty at least \$16.373,800, of which she has been relieved. This sum has actually been lost to the United States. In return, Canada has given up \$2.650,890, being the amount it would collected it no treaty had been made. There is a cast disproportion to our detriment. After further remarks, Mr. Summer quoted the report of the Secretary of the Treasury showing that the treaty had released from duty a total sum of \$42,333,257 in vaine of goods of Gauada more than of goods the product of the United States. From these various considerations, it was clear that the revenue of the United States had suffered by this treaty, and that in this important particular its advantages had not been equally shared by the two countries.

Mr. Howe spoke against the repeal, and Sherman and Collamer in favor of it.

nan and Collamer in favor of it.

Pending the consideration of the resolution he Senate adjourned.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, The rehels made another attack on our pickel; ine this morning just before day, and captured, few of our men on the right of the 2d division. The morning was very dark, and the attacking ourly approached cantiously behind the abetis ill near the line of pickets before they were want of their coming. Our neu fired their decess and run back toward tho reserve, but the clock were so close to them, and being dressed believers and run back toward the reserve. bels were so close to them, and being dresser our unitorm, they could not be di-tinguished om our own, and consequently were not fire as they would. The renels retreated, taking on as they would. The reheis retreated, taking uine men with them. The object of the rebeis seemed to be to obtain food and chithing, as they at once demanded the knapacks and blankets of our soldiers, only a few of which they got, however. Our men go on picket for twenty-four hours, and only carry one day's rations with them, taking no knapsakes or blankets. On other parts of the line all is quiet. The weather has changed from very 'cold to rain.

cold to rain.

Sr. Louis, Jan 11.

The State Convention has just passed the following ordinance of emancipation, by a vote of

to 4:

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Misouri, in Convention assembled, That hereafter, in
his State, there shall be ueither slavery nor inoluntary servitude, except in punishment of
rime, whereof the party shall have been duly
ouvieted, and all persons held to service or iaour as slaves are hereby declared free.

Despatches from the West say the Indians, at
sat accounts, were on the Resublican class. st accounts, were on the Republican riversion southward. Troops were concentrating

Advices from Fort Kearney say the overland Advices from Fort Kearney say the overland mail line is infested from Fallon's Blinf to Miles's Station, and perhaps beyond, by Indiaus, who so largely ontunmber the troops that offensive operations cannot at present be prosecuted with much chance of success.

cuted with much chance of success.

New York, Jan. 11.

A meeting of tobacco merchants was held today to organize a tobacco exchange, to include interest in leaf and manufactured.

The Tribune's Brazes Santiago letter says the steamer like Davis, captured sometime ago while on her way from Matamoras to New Orleans and ran into Gaivestion, ran the blockade at that place loaded with cotton, and when off Brazos she was lost in a gaie. Most of her crew es aped on cotton baies and were picked up hy English ships.

The Heraid's Washington special says orders have been telegraphed to Denver for the arrest of Coi. Chitington for the siaughtering of the Indians Orders have also been sent to seize all property taken from the Indians together with the remnant of Indians who escaped slaughter and have them taken care of at Government ex-

and have them taken care of at Government expense till some disposition can be made of them. A bill will be brought before Congress at an early day more clearly defining the status of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and placing it under the provisions governing the regular army. The Richmond Whig's special account of Burbridge's raid says: It is impossible for Breckinidge to defeud his lues with his present command, and demands his reinforcement. It says when Gillem commenced preparations for a novement from Knoxville, and Burbridge appreared at Bean's Station, Breckinridge thought we designed evacuating E. Tennessee, and wished to cover the movement of our stores ud have them taken care of at Governi d wished to cover the movement of our stores o Kentucky. Rehel scouts and citizens conrmed this Impression, and it was fully believed by Yaughan and Breekinridge. The move-ent of our forces completely deceived the ebels till too late for them to correct their misment of our forces completely deceived the rebels till too late for them to correct their mistake. The whole country was taken by surplike. When he came to Bristol he captured the telegraphic operator, and forced blim to give orders to different offices along the line. He telegraphied to General Breckinridge and obtained the information he desired. His advance on Abingdon and Glide Springs was a complete surprise. The damage done to the railroad is serious, and will take some time to repair. The enemy demolished the machinery and buildings at the sait-works, and dropped the railroad iron in a well, which cannot be drawn up. The largest portion of the negroes who were there making salt were captured and taken off.

New York, Jan. 11.

The stock market at Galiagher's Evening Stock Board was strong this evening. Gold active at 219; at the board 218½. New York Central 115½, Frie 83%, Michigan Southern 72½, Illinois Central 125½, Pittsburg 91½, Cleveland and Toledo 108½, Rock Island 102½, Northwestern 28, Fort Wayne 99, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 32½, Cumberland 44.

The London Times says: If the United States is so Ill-advised as to send its troops to the Canada order, very serious misunderstandings between the two constries may be the conse-

ada worder, very serious misnuderstanding

nence.
The Daily News says the order of Gen. Dix mil be disapproved by the Washington Government. It says the plea which could alone warrant-ench a course would be the refusal of the Canadian Government to administer justice and perform the duties of alles, and has foundation. The Star condemns the hasty action of Gen.

The Times points out that United Stress gave notice in October of its infantian to proceed the armanest on the bases and will therefore be able before the opening of the St. Lawrence to have as many way ships on the labor of the section of the se

The reduction of the Austrian armies is to be effected on a grand scale in Austria and Italy.

The Italian reduction will be 50,000 men.

tion tendering the thanks of the people and Congress to Gen. W. T. Sherman, and the offi-cers and men of his command, for their gallant onduct in the late march through Georgia,

Augusta, Mr., Jan. 11.
Iion. William Pitt Fesseden was re elect-Hon. William Pitt Fesseden was re elected United States Senator to-day for six years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate Mr. Fessenden had 37 votes and in the Honse 115 to 23 for Hon. W. P. Haines, Democrat. NEW YORK Jon 11

New YORK Jan. 11.
Gold is stagnant and prices weak. Some opperators profess to have information of movements that by to-morrow will put it up and down 10 per cent. Price opened at 22314, feli to 22214, and afterward rose to 22314. Bostov, Jan. 11. Bosros, Jan. 11, The Massachusetts State Senate has pos-poned the election of United States Senator i place of Wilson until the second Tuesday i

February. Cairo, Jan. 11. The remnant of Hood's army is reported lor-tifying Corinth, with a view of going into wha-ter quarters at that place. It is also said that be is repairing the Mobile and Ohlo Railroad.

The St. Albans' raiders to-day got another costponement for three days to get further evidence from Richmond.

THE GALT HOUSE DISASTER -The remains of a body were removed yesterday from the ruins of this building. It is supposed to be Mr. Mills. The head and upper part of the throat is in such a condition that it is thought it will be impossible to recognize it. The body was taken o the office of Dr. Cummins, on Second street, between Market and Jefferson, where it can be seen. The supposition prevails that quite a umber of persons are buried under the rulus. Wiil Hauna, of Shelby county, suppesed to have been one of the occupants of room No. 155, and a lady and her child are missing. The origin of the Galt House fire is a mystery. Opinions differ whether it was the work of incendiaries or caused by embers falling among some clothes in the back part of the building. The public are inclined to believe that it was wilfully and malicionsiv set on fire. The approximate loss is \$800,000, of which there is

nsurance of about \$250,000. The building adjoining the hotel, the property of the Ballard heirs, was occupied by A. J. M. Hopkins. Buchanan, grocer, and O. W. Thomas, pork merchant; 400 barrels of whiskey was lu store, oclonging to Thomas, who estimates his ioss at \$18,000, insured; \$00 harrels of flour, owned by Smith & Ferguson, no insurance; wheat to the mount of \$5,000, helonging to Brandels & Crawford, insured. Buchanan estimates his ioss at \$17,000, which is covered by insurance.

THE LATE REBEL INVASION OF ELIZABETHown .- The commander of the rebei force was Rev. Pres. Williams, of Hardin county, left that county last September, and his command was composed almost entirely of drafted men of the Federal army from Hardin and Meade counties. The troops captured by the rebels on the 2d inst. at Big Springs numbered ninety-one colored soldiers, and three commissioned officers of company L, 12th U. S heavy artillery, whose names are Lieut. Love, Lient. Kurist, and Lieut. Blaisdeii. As we have pre viously stated, the rebels came in with a flag o truce, for the purpose of delivering the prison ers, and agreed to respect private property which they did, with the exception of taking seven horses from H. B. Heim. The rebel force numbered fifty men. No Federal force was at Elizabethtown except a few men who were guarding the hrldge. The rebeis captured from our forces at Big Springs, Ky., ninety stant of arms, six thousand rounds of ammunition, and three transportation wagons. The rebei force at Big Springs, Hardinsburg, and vicinity, is es- In Canada, Australia, and the West Indies they are timated at one thousand.

[For the Snuday Journal.] THE PLAINT OF AGE, AND SPIRITS ANSWER. gressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will BY MES, ELIZA G. F. WHITE,

My life to ehblug away-What have I here to gain But want and toil and paln -Why do I still remain? -To watch and pray. My days are now short and few -Now short and few. They are of little use In this world of abuse; From this, what now deduce?

Aus .- God's work for you. M. apiril is weary pow-In weary now, Why suffer endless needs— Unble-t by noted deeds? Ans .- Thy will to bow.

At last, when under the 40d -Uner the sod,
When days and nights are gone,
And my last work is done, What theu-cold and alone? Ans,-Thy soul with God.

PROMIBITORY DUTIES. - Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for January, contains the following: Experience is revealing the many crude and

Experience is revealing the many crude and absurd provisions of the present tariff act, whereby the revenue of the country is diminished rather than increased.

Take the article of spool-cotton, for example. Selecting this article as one, solely of foreign manufacture, our legislators have thought no duty too high. The present specific and advitheren duties amount to about sixty per cent of the foreign cost, and are so arranged that, on a return to lower prices for raw cotton, they

a return to lower prices for raw cotton, they will amount to a tax of at least seventy-five per cent—oue aitogether prohibitory.

The protection incidentally given to a few New Engiand spinners, at the expense of the United States revenue, is enormous, the taxes and by them, in currency, being only one tenth part of those levied on the foreign spinners. part of those levied on the foreign spinners. The internal tax is-five per cent in currency, a tax which produces from five to six cents per dozen, at this time, and which will not yield more than two and one-quarter cents a dozen at the ordinary prices of spool cotton. The duty on foreign thread ranges from twenty-four to twenty-six cents per dozen, according to quality, and is payable in gold. When gold can be lought at a premium of 225, this is equal to 54@80e per dozen in currency. Since the tariffact went into effect, the finctuations in the price of specie have made the duty, at times, equal to seventy-four cents in enrrency, against

ual to seventy-four cents in enriency, against average tax of six cents on the domestic The consequence is an enormous failing off in the imports, and consequent specie revenue, raised from duties on spool cotton, which, for many years, has been inpward of \$300,000 in coin, at the port of New York alone, and which, for the past two years, has been \$500,000 per annum. It is absurd to suppose that a domestic tax of only six cents per dozen in currency will make up this deficiency, even if the entire trade could be transferred to New England.

Aiready the general bulk of the Importations of this article have been largely diminished uncer successive advances of duty, and since the lot Tariff Act went into effect they have almost ceased. The great and sudden reduction of imports for the enrent year cannot be attributed to excessive importations prior to the pasage of the act, since the imports of 1801 were very nearly the same as those of the typ preceding years. The true explanation is to be found in the losses which foreign spinners are now suffering, in their attempts to contend against these heavy odds, whereby importation is stopped. The duty has passed the point at whelch the article will yield revenue. The consequence is an enormous failing off in stopped. The duty has passed the point at shigh the article will yield revenue. The annexed tables are taken from the reports ublished weekly by the New York Customs,

and are approximately correct, no official state-ment of revenue from spool-cotton beling ac-cessible. As regards the quantities imported at the port of New York—the figures are official, he duty for each year being assessed according to the Tariff Act then in operation:

REVENUE COLLECTED FROM SPOOL-GOTTON AT POET ON NEW YORK.

to 15th Dec.,
1864...... 631 180,003 say,60p e. 104,001 20
"Duly at 30 per ceut, levled ou 969 packages.
Hunt's Mcrchants' Magazine will be issued on DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Owing to the extreme illness of Judge Robertson's wife, and there being no quorum, the Contro of Appeals will not convene until Wednesday, the last day of February next, and on that day the Court will call the canses docketed for the Sid day of the term, and on the next day will call the canses docketed for the Sid day of the term, and so on from day to day until the call of the docket is completed.

The following causes stand first for oral argument to wits Stone vs. Lasiev; Landsdale's ex'r vs. Beall's adm'r; D. M. McCallister va. A. D. McCallister; A. D. McCallister, and the completed of the standards of the completed of the standards of t

R STRICTIONS I PON THE TRADE OF KEN-THEKY-THE SHIPMENT OF THEACCO. [OPY.]

Latisville, Jappary 9, 1865 Callagher, Surveyor of Customs, Louis

11. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs, Louis ville, Kestoneky,
1984): Stic: Please advise us il General Bar bildge's General Under No. 1. dated Lexington Kr., January 7, 1805 relieves parties from ub taining permits in order to the fur nobal of from any portion of the State of Kentucky by this olace. Very respectfully, SPRATT & CO. (Signed)

[COPV.]

CESTON-HOESE, LOUISVILLE, KY.,)
OFFICE SCRYMYOR OF CESTONS,
January 9, 1855.

Meyers. Spratt & Co. Locisville:
Gentlemen: In rejot to your note of this norsing, I have to say that at present the trade regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of law, impose no restrictions upon the transportation of Kentucky grown tobacco within this State, or from this State northward. Tobacco of Tennessee growth, however, no matter when, or in what manner brought into Kentucky, is liable to setzure and forfeiture if found maving without permit. General Barbridge's order of the 7th Instant removes all military restraint from the saie or transportation of tobacco anywhere within the district under his command, and leaves this article of Kentucky growth free to come to this city or proceed further North without let or hindrance, from all parts of the State, nuless some restriction may have been imposed west of the Comberland river by the Commander of the Military District of which that section of the State forms a part
Very respectfully.

Very respectfully, W. D. GALLAGHER, Surveyor, &c. A PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER-The PHILI NO. ORICAL JOCKSAL and LIFE ILLESTRATES, for January, appears with 32 quarto pages, and a beautiful illustrated cover. It contains portraits of Tehuyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Sueanna Wesley-mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggina, Miss Fury, Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Furry, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors, Hannibal, Julius Cesar, Plarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Grant, Scott, Wellington, and Napoleon, with Ethnology, Physics of Phy or \$2 a year 99 Broadway j2 d2&w2* by Mesers. Fowler & Wells, 389 New York,

MARRIED

On the 5th last, near Owensboro, by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Capt. J. S. WOOLFOLK and Miss Size C. WOOLFOLK.
On the 3d last, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. M. Whittle, M. B. Nasu and Lizzie Powell, all of this

DIED.

On January 8th, of Pneumonia, Change A., son e E. W. and M. A. Prewitt, aged fillers months, On Sunday, the stability of the control of the c On danuary 5th, 1865, Mrs. Mary Lyons, consort o Wm. Lyons, in the 56th year of her age.

J. M. Hopkins.

On the 5th inst., at Rellington, Oidbarn County, Kenlucky, Karolina, will of Frederick Bremer, Jr., and
25 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

In St. Louis on the 20th inft., of Concumption, in the
Sch year of her arc, Mark E. Welle, wire of Euclide
W. Cowen of that city. On the 6th inst., at 3% o'clock P. M., Mrs. Sarah A. Mirrhy, consert of W. 1. Marchy, after Sarah A.

Keep Disease at Bay.

Invallds, broken down in health and spirits by Chron byspepsla, or suffering from the terrible exhaustle which follows the attacks of agute disease, the testimon f thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from similar state of prestration by HOSTETTER'S STOM-ACIT BITTERS Is a sure guarantee that by the same cans you too may be strengthened and restored. But o those who stand in perll of epidemics-to all who, by cason of exposure, privations, or uncongenial climate or unleasithy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken wn, this paragraph is most particularly and emphasi ically addressed. You, who are thus situated, are profered an absolute safeguard against the danger tha menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOM-ACU BITTERS are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished cilfzens of the Union to the people of all other lands gradually taking the place of all other Stomachica whether native or forelen, and as surely as truth is non

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COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT COUNTY jail, on the 8th of December, 1884 a negro boy, about 13 years of age, named JOHN WESLEY.

Says he belongs to Wm. White, of Logan co. Ky.
The owner can e-ne forward, prove propestry, and pay ages, or be will be dealt with as the law respirires.

S. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

Shepherdeville, Ky. Jan. 10, 1884—84*

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Jefferson street, north side, one door below Fourth
Lowisville, Dec. 19, 1864.

DY REFERENCE TO MY UIEUCLAR No. 3, dated
October 25, 1864. I have endeavored to show what
steps are necessary to be taken by pa ties who wish to
proscente their claims for componisation and brants for
slaves, from which it will be seen that the certificate of
mister is no cessary on which to base a claim to go before
the Commissioners bereafter to be appointed. These
certificates are not such as will entitle the beiders to say,
but are only evidence that the slave has been massived
in the United States service. Other papers must be grepared. To such as employ melo pro-cents their dated
by Col. Museor, the Commission by the creamination
of colored trough in Temessee, also by Col. Sided, Assistant P. M. Gen'l for Kantucky, and A. A. Gon'l Noble, of
Iddiana. These sling claims with me or my agents can
art their proper vouchers prepared and presupply attentde to, as I shall visit all the colored tredments in the cervice for the purpose of obtaining proof and identifying
laves. The following greatlemen have been furnished
with blanks, and will set as my agen's:

W. N. Hogan, of Grant county, Travelling Agent for
State.
S. M. Bernard, Attorney at Law, Loulsville, General Office Kentucky State Agency, S. M. Bernard, Attorney at Law, Louisville, General

sent.
Jan. H. Embry, Richmond, Agent for Madison county,
Jude J. I. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Agent for Shelby "
C. Scott, Campbellaburg, Agent for Henry
Judge W. F. Evana Glasgow, Agent for Barren, Allem,
ad Métcalfe counties.
P. D. Yeiser, Paducath, General Agent for counties
est of Tennessee river. P. D. 16187. Fastically even for Ballard county, ct. C. L. Cate, Blandville, Agent for Ballard county, C. L. Cate, Blandville, Agent for Ballard county, Stephen Elliott, Elizabethtown, Agent for Hardin "L. B. Careldy, Prycusburg, Agent for Crittendon "W. A. Yantia, Lancaster, Agent for Garrard and Lingin counties." n counties. B. F. Fuque. Rescellville, Agent for Loran county. Richard Littlepage, Madisonville, Agent for Hopkins

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